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FIRST (AND FINAL) RETURNS—Eight of the 17 voters up a sign giving the tally in the first polling place to (all that are registered) in Dixville Notch, N.H., hold report yesterday in the state's presidential primary.

In Zero Weather in New Hampshire

First of the 1972 Primaries Under Way

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 7 (UPI).—The voters of New Hampshire cast the first presidential ballot of the year today, in a preference primary that will be watched as a gauge of the strength of President Nixon and Democratic front-runner Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

Between 100,000 and 200,000 voters were expected to turn out in the first of 23 scheduled 1972 primaries.

The last day of campaigning was completed, but a continuing debate between backers of Sen. Muskie and his main Democratic challenger, Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, on the disclosure of their campaign finances.

Today the two leading Democratic front-runners, appearing on a National Broadcasting Company interview show, disagreed on what they would consider a victory.

No Magic Percentage
"The only way you lose is when someone else gets more votes," Sen. Muskie said. He added there was "no magic percentage below which you lose." Sen. McGovern said the primary was a "razor-close race." "I will not be satisfied with less than a victory," he said. But even if he comes close, it will be a victory because up to now he has conceded us anything but a small percentage."

Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern are vying in the Democratic reference poll with Sen. Vance of Indiana, Los Angeles lawyer Sam Ford and Hartford writer Edward Coll. There is also a major write-in campaign in the Democratic primary for Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas.

Challenge Nixon

In the Republican contest, Mr. Nixon is challenged by conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio and liberal Rep. Paul McCloskey of California.

In the first returns from this tiny northern hamlet of Dixville Notch, which votes and announces its results hours before

the rest of the state, Sen. Muskie won five of the six Democratic votes cast. The other one went to Sen. McGovern.

All 11 ballots cast in the Republican primary went to Mr. Nixon.

All of the contenders except Mr. Nixon—who has left all his campaigning to stand-ins—toured

shopping centers and factories yesterday, with Sen. Muskie winding up his drive in Berlin, not far from his home town of Rumford, Maine.

Campaigning yesterday morning in Manchester, Sen. Muskie said Sen. McGovern was "wrong" to hold himself out as the only Democratic presidential candidate

who had disclosed his campaign-fund sources. Sen. Muskie added, as he has in the past, that he himself has disclosed his presidential campaign finances in 1970 but decided to cease filing public reports when other presidential hopefuls failed to follow his lead.

Check of Records
In late afternoon, Sen. McGovern's political coordinator, Frank Mankiewicz, charged that "a check of the records fails to show that there is as much as \$1" of presidential campaign money in the fund report made by the Muskie camp in 1970—but that the money appeared to have been used for Sen. Muskie's Senate campaign in Maine that same year.

Polls close between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., depending on the size of the city. With only three communities—Nashua, Portsmouth and Exeter—using voting machines, and a long list of delegate candidates to be tabulated, election officials warned of the possibility of a slow count. In past years, however, trends of the voting have been apparent between 10 and 11 p.m. EST. (0300 and 0400 GMT).

Observers will be focusing on two main questions: Faced with challenges from the liberal and conservative flanks of his party, how close can Mr. Nixon come to duplicating the '79 percent landslide in New Hampshire that started him on his way to the Republican presidential nomination in 1968?

The last Boston Globe poll gave the President 69 percent of the Republican vote. Rep. McCloskey, 34; Rep. Ashbrook, 5; and comedian Pat Paulsen, 1, with 10 percent undecided. Rep. McCloskey has said he will quit

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

off every six hours during the next 24 hours on TWA planes. TWA ordered its flight No. 7 bound for Los Angeles back to the airport shortly after take-off.

A bomb was discovered inside the Boeing-707's cockpit by Port Authority police and members of the city's bomb squad, and removed, TWA said.

TWA said the explosive was found in an attaché case in the cockpit. Police said the pilot ignored the attaché case during preflight checks because it had a tag labeled "over" tied to the handle. It was the first live, unexploded bomb found on a U.S. airliner.

Police dogs sniffed out the three pounds of explosives. The dogs were at the airport giving a demonstration for the Federal Aviation Administration on how they could be used to detect explosives and narcotics.

The jetliner's 43 passengers were evacuated before the bomb was discovered. The plane was parked on an isolated area of the field and the passengers were returned to the TWA terminal.

Bomb Found on TWA Flight As \$2 Million Ransom Asked

NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).—A bomb was discovered today in the cockpit of a Trans World Airlines jetliner bound for Los Angeles from Kennedy Airport after TWA officials were warned that bombs would go off in various planes unless the airline paid \$2 million in ransom.

TWA officials refused to say whether they are considering paying the ransom. The airline is suspected of a statement saying, "With respect to the bomb threat, TWA is taking every precaution, including thorough inspection of all aircraft. We plan to operate all flights as scheduled although there may be some delays due to searches."

At least one TWA flight scheduled to leave Kennedy Airport this afternoon was held up. A TWA spokesman said an anonymous caller directed airline officials to a storage locker in the TWA terminal where a note and two duffel bags were discovered. The note demanded that \$1 million be placed in each bag.

If the demands were not met, the note said, bombs would go off every six hours during the next 24 hours on TWA planes.

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In Foreign Policy Report Rogers Optimistic on Peace If Russia Changes Attitude

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers presented an optimistic outlook for peace today but coupled this with stern words urging the Russians to stop exploiting dangerous situations.

In introducing the State Department's annual foreign relations report, Mr. Rogers said that Moscow would have to demonstrate a clear change of attitude if U.S.-Soviet relations are to be "harmonious."

The secretary, who accompanied President Nixon to China last month, said, "We will discuss these issues frankly with the Soviet leaders in May" on President Nixon's visit to Moscow.

Mr. Rogers said that President Nixon's precedent-shattering Peking visit "has established a solid foundation on which long-standing differences are being dealt with in honesty and candor." He added, "We are now confident that those differences can be reduced."

Accomplishments Noted
In speaking of last year's accomplishments, the secretary said, "Few years will see the innovations or the fundamental changes of 1971. Nevertheless, I look forward to 1972 as a year of more than ordinary progress."

However, Mr. Rogers concentrated his attention on relations with the Soviet Union.

Noting that the United States and the Soviet Union "are the only two countries in the world with the capacity to destroy each other," Mr. Rogers said:

"While our new relationship with the People's Republic of China will be essential for peace during the rest of this century, our center and developing relationship with the Soviet Union is already essential for it."

Both the United States and the Soviet Union, he said, must show restraint in volatile situations. He praised Krenin leaders for demonstrating such restraint last year in the Berlin negotiations and said that the general level of U.S.-Soviet tensions was diminishing.

Little Restraint
But he added pointedly: "I cannot say, however, that the Soviet Union exercised great restraint in South Asia. It was not helpful in promoting peace in Indochina. And its record in the Middle East was at best mixed."

"Our relations will not be harmonious, therefore, until further evolution in Soviet thinking overcomes its temptation to exploit explosive situations for national advantage. We will discuss these issues frankly with the Soviet leaders in May."

The 82-page report, which was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee, generally treated the same areas as President Nixon's state-of-the-world message on Feb. 9.

"It appeared to signal that the administration wishes to expand the scope of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), which is now under way with the Soviet Union," Secretary Rogers said. "The initial agreements, as significant as they will be, must



William P. Rogers

be the start of a process of regulating nuclear arms in the interest of peace... a process now taking place primarily between the Soviet Union and the United States, but one which should in time extend to others as well."

U. S. officials indicated that, although this referred in general to all nuclear nations, it was particularly aimed at China.

Citing 10 points of progress anticipated in 1972, Mr. Rogers noted first that already "we have broken the pattern of hostility between the United States and the People's Republic of China."

"The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. share a unique commonality, they are the only two countries in the world with the capacity to destroy each other... While our new relationship with the People's Republic of China will be essential for peace during the rest of this century, our... relationship with the Soviet Union is already essential for it."

The next two points concerned hopeful assessments of the President's visit in May to Moscow and the possibility of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms.

Mr. Rogers said that this year also would see a "sustained effort" to continue the Middle East cease-fire and reach an interim settlement in the Arab-Israeli dispute. Other hopeful areas he mentioned were enlargement of the European Common Market and "movement toward reconciliation among all the nations of Europe."

A predicted presidential visit to Canada and high-level visits to Latin America, an expected advance in world economic conditions and more action in solving social problems such as drugs and pollution.

The foreign policy report also urged that reform of the international monetary system should include the elimination of large, unwanted dollar balances in foreign central banks.

"We need to find a way to eliminate the excess dollar holdings of foreign monetary authorities and to prevent any further buildup of unwanted dollars abroad," the report said.

According to present estimates, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. Limits Reports on Air Attacks

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, March 7 (UPI).—Amid reports of continuing heavy U.S. air strikes on North Vietnam, the U. S. command here said today that it would no longer disclose information on the number of aircraft involved in the raids.

Col. Philip H. Stevens, the chief of the command's information office, said that the change

had been ordered because "to continue to reveal the number of aircraft would be useful to the enemy and would endanger the lives of U. S. pilots."

Yesterday, in what was reportedly the biggest air battle in Indochina in three years, U.S. jet fighters engaged five MIG jets 170 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone straddling the border between the two Vietnams.

The "protective reaction" strikes, which are authorized when U.S. planes believe they are going to be attacked by enemy anti-aircraft guns or missiles, brought the number of raids on North Vietnam this year to 66, equal to the total for all of 1971.

Today's policy change in reporting, coupled with the intensification of the air war in the last week, prompted speculation in Saigon that the U. S. command may be planning a stepped-up bombing campaign against North Vietnam similar to the five-day heavy bombing campaign late last December.

A North Vietnamese paper, People's Army, charged today that during the air raids this last week, civilian areas had been heavily damaged and that "many civilians, mostly women, children and old people," had been injured.

Since the heavy bombing of North Vietnam began in 1965, the U. S. command has never announced exact statistics on the total number of planes involved in a particular raid, but has only given the number of missions or sorties, which may consist of one or more aircraft.

However, U.S. officers have usually told newsmen on a non-attribution basis the number of planes flown in a given mission over North Vietnam, enabling the newsmen to deduce the total number involved.

Green Visits Bangkok
BANGKOK, March 7 (Reuters).—Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green arrived here today after visits to Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane to ally fears of secret deals on Indochina between the U.S. and China or North Vietnam.

However, Mr. Brandt, Nobel Prize winner for peace last year, cautioned that "the breakthrough will be slow, but I am very optimistic its results will finally lead to peace negotiations between the warring countries."

Willy Brandt

Successful breakthrough in the Middle East crisis... Such a move will open new and beneficial horizons of cooperation in the bilateral relations of the Common Market countries with states in the area of conflict.

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Fears NATO Gain on Cyprus

regime in Athens and the Nicosia government was a "family matter" involving Greeks.

The mounting Soviet concern seemed to diplomatic observers here to flow from fears that Archbishop Makarios' removal could jeopardize the position of the large Communist party on the island, and could shift Nicosia's non-aligned policy back toward NATO, strengthening NATO strategically in the eastern Mediterranean.

Communist Support
Archbishop Makarios, no Communist himself, enjoys the support of the Cyprus Communist organization (AKEL), which claims 35 percent of the electorate. In return, AKEL has wide freedom to carry on its political activity. This is not the case

in Greece, where their organization was broken up after the 1967 coup.

The Russians evidently feel that an extension of Greek influence on the island could strengthen Cyprus as a NATO bastion.

Since an assassination attempt against him in March, 1970, Archbishop Makarios' relations with the military-backed junta in Greece have deteriorated rapidly and he has looked increasingly to the Soviet Union for political backing. He also has imported a large cache of Czechoslovak arms, which Greece is demanding he turn over to the United Nations forces on the island.

According to his aides, the archbishop has ruled out calling

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nixon Shows New Strength In Gallup Poll

WASHINGTON, March 7 (Reuters).—President Nixon has pulled into a 4 percentage point lead over Democratic Sen. Edmund Muskie, the leader at present among his likely election-day challengers in November, according to a Gallup poll published today.

The poll, taken shortly before Mr. Nixon's trip to China last month, gave the President a 2 percentage point increase over a survey in January, when he and Sen. Muskie were even, with 42 percent each of those polled.

The latest survey showed 44 percent of those polled favoring President Nixon, while 40 percent said they would vote for Sen. Muskie.

Franco Granddaughter to Wed Today in Madrid

MADRID, March 7 (Reuters).—Members of European royal families and nobility gathered in Madrid today for the wedding ceremony of Gen. Francisco Franco's favorite granddaughter to the grandson of Spain's last king.

The official guest list of 2,000 includes Prince Rainier and Princess Grace of Monaco, Prince Bertil of Sweden and Princess Christina, and Italian Princess Ruspoli, grandmother of the groom.

The wedding of 21-year-old Maria del Carmen Martinez Borja Franco to 35-year-old Alfonso de Borbon y Dampierre will be at the Spanish head of state's official residence, the Pardo Palace, on the outskirts of Madrid.

Among non-royal guests will be Spanish tennis ace Manuel Santana, leading bullfighter Luis Miguel Dominguez, and Britain's former ambassador to Sweden, Sir Archibald Ross. The groom is Spain's ambassador to Sweden.

The gala reception following the wedding will take place on two giant covered patios in the



THE TO-WEDS—Maria del Carmen Martinez Borja Franco with her fiancé Prince Alfonso de Borbon y Dampierre seen at Generalissimo Franco's Pardo Palace.

palace gardens cordoned off and draped with 16th and 17th-century tapestries.

At the evening reception the newlyweds will out a 10-foot-high wedding cake as 30 chefs, 30 head waiters, and 220 waiters serve champagne and delicacies.

The couple will then embark on a globe-circling honeymoon trip which will include a visit to Disneyland, in California.

Despite speculation that the prince may feel that his marriage into the Franco family puts him in a strong enough position eventually to become king of Spain, sources close to his family say there is no evidence that he has ever seriously considered this.

The prince's younger first cousin, Juan Carlos, has been nominated by Gen. Franco to succeed him as head of state and king of Spain when he dies or retires.

Meanwhile, controversy was injected today in the wedding affair when the monarchist newspaper ABC questioned the couple's right to be called "royal highnesses."

Official invitations to the wedding as well as recent notices in the official state bulletin referred to the prince as "his royal highness," a title his bride would share after she becomes his wife.

But ABC, Spain's biggest daily newspaper and an authoritative voice in matters of the monarchy, said that "persons are being called royal highnesses who do not qualify for the title."

ABC did not directly mention Prince Alfonso and his bride, but pointed out that in Spain the title prince—which, in turn, also entitles the bearer to be called royal highness—belongs exclusively to the heir to the throne.

Under ABC's dictum, Spain's only prince is Juan Carlos, the heir to the vacant throne.

Two similar warnings had preceded it in three weeks.

In all cases, the Greek official responded that the confrontation between the military-backed

Russia Warns Greece Not to Oust Makarios

By Dan Morgan

ATHENS, March 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has privately warned Greece against deposing Cyprus President Makarios, who is facing an Athens-backed challenge to his leadership, it was learned on good authority.

The most recent Soviet warning was conveyed verbally yesterday by Moscow's ambassador here to Greek alternate Foreign Minister Christian Xanthopoulos-Palamas.

The Soviet emissary expressed a "determined" interest in support of Archbishop Makarios and against interference in Cypriot domestic affairs.

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In all cases, the Greek official responded that the confrontation between the military-backed

regime in Athens and the Nicosia government was a "family matter" involving Greeks.

The mounting Soviet concern seemed to diplomatic observers here to flow from fears that Archbishop Makarios' removal could jeopardize the position of the large Communist party on the island, and could shift Nicosia's non-aligned policy back toward NATO, strengthening NATO strategically in the eastern Mediterranean.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Unnamed Persons Might Be Harmed

Kleindienst Refuses ITT File to Senate Panel

By Robert Singer

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—Acting Attorney General Richard A. Kleindienst yesterday refused to turn over to the Senate Judiciary Committee the complete file on the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

He testified on the controversial case during the fourth day of hearings into charges by columnist Jack Anderson that the ITT settlement was linked to a pledge last year of a \$400,000 contribution by the huge conglomerate toward defraying the expense of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Mr. Kleindienst told the committee that he is not invoking executive privilege but instead

replied on statutes and upon Justice Department policy.

He said that the file contained material which, if made public, could cause harm to unnamed third persons and assured the panel that "there is nothing in the material we have held back that would help prove or disprove the charge."

Besides charging that ITT had pledged to help pay for the convention costs in return for a favorable anti-trust settlement, Mr. Anderson had accused Mr. Kleindienst, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and the then-head of the Justice Department anti-trust division, Richard M. McLaren, of having knowledge of the reported deal.

Earlier in the hearing, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy introduced a

letter by a lawyer on retainer to ITT to then Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst asking a review of top administration levels of Mr. McLaren's anti-trust policies before they were accepted by the courts.

The letter asserted that the courts were very likely to expand the interpretation of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act and that such interpretation could lead to the breakup of ITT.

Within a week after the letter was written, the government asked the Supreme Court for a postponement of its appeal in a suit aimed at forcing ITT to divest itself of Grinnell Corp. The appeal was never heard, as the government dropped the suit as part of the out-of-court settlement.

The committee began yesterday's session with more testimony by anti-trust chief McLaren. He acknowledged he got White House help in hiring an outside financial analyst whose report led to the settlement of the ITT anti-trust suit, but insisted that he did not remember doing so.

Mr. McLaren, now a federal judge, told the Senate Judiciary Committee: "I said (during testimony last week) I didn't remember recalling discussing the ITT case with the White House or (White House aide) Peter Flanigan. I still don't have a recollection. It now appears there was some consultation."

The favorable analysis of the ITT case, prepared by a New York investment banker, Richard J. Ramsden, allowed the giant conglomerate to retain Hartford Fire Insurance Corp. while divesting itself of four subsidiaries. It has been reported that Hartford Fire accounted for 26 percent of ITT's earnings last year.

Mr. Ramsden has said that he dealt with Mr. Flanigan before being brought in for the ITT report and that he had formerly worked with Mr. Flanigan as a White House fellow.

In his testimony today, Mr. McLaren also told the senators that his chief economic aides were not consulted in the case because they were economists, not financial experts, and they were not in a "need-to-know" position.

He said that he apparently went to Mr. Flanigan because he wanted a financial expert to look at the case and regarded the White House aide as "simply a conduit for my request to secure Ramsden."

Later in the hearing, Mr. McLaren engaged in heated exchanges with Sen. Kennedy and other committee Democrats.

The former anti-trust chief repeatedly denied that political pressure had been put on him to make a settlement and that he threatened to resign as a result of that pressure.

Mr. McLaren defended the ITT settlement as a good one that "stopped the clear leader of a highly anti-competitive merger movement dead in its tracks."

Two More Names

In other developments in the case, Mr. Anderson added two names to the growing list of those allegedly involved in the ITT controversy.

In an interview with the Washington Star, Mr. Anderson named a "White House staff member, William E. Timmons, and a former Republican fundraiser, Jack A. Gleason, as intermediaries in discussions between ITT and the White House concerning financing of this year's Republican convention in San Diego."

Mr. Anderson said that the two are important figures in the case because their actions lend authenticity to a memo said to have been written by an ITT lobbyist, Mrs. Edie D. Beard.

Mrs. Beard is in a Denver hospital with a heart ailment. Her doctor told the committee yesterday that she would not be physically fit to face questioning in Washington for at least several weeks.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said today that some members might go to Denver to interview her.

Caller Reported

Mrs. Beard's memorandum addressed to William R. Marriam, ITT vice-president in charge of its Washington offices, linked the ITT settlement to the campaign contribution pledge. At one point in it, Mrs. Beard mentioned a "call from the White House."

Based on what he described as independent investigation, the columnist outlined this sequence of events:

Mr. Marriam, who was on the fringes of the negotiations over ITT's pledge to the convention and not directly involved, formed the impression that the \$400,000 was to be provided in services only and asked Mr. Gleason to find out from the White House what type of services were expected.

Mr. Gleason was used because of his contacts in the White House and because he is a partner in a consulting firm used by ITT.

Mr. Timmons, after speaking with Mr. Gleason, conferred with several other White House aides and then informed ITT that the White House expected a large share of the ITT contribution to be in cash.

The two White House staff members identified in Mrs. Beard's memorandum were Mr. Flanigan and H.R. Haldeman, the White House "chief of staff."

Meanwhile the White House issued a blanket vote of confidence in members of President Nixon's immediate staff, saying that they were innocent of any wrongdoing in connection with the ITT case.

And in California, Gov. Ronald Reagan said he understands the Republican National Committee has decided to reject the alleged \$400,000 offer by an ITT subsidiary to help defray convention costs.

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In other developments in the case, Mr. Anderson added two names to the growing list of those allegedly involved in the ITT controversy.

In an interview with the Washington Star, Mr. Anderson named a "White House staff member, William E. Timmons, and a former Republican fundraiser, Jack A. Gleason, as intermediaries in discussions between ITT and the White House concerning financing of this year's Republican convention in San Diego."

Mr. Anderson said that the two are important figures in the case because their actions lend authenticity to a memo said to have been written by an ITT lobbyist, Mrs. Edie D. Beard.

Mrs. Beard is in a Denver hospital with a heart ailment. Her doctor told the committee yesterday that she would not be physically fit to face questioning in Washington for at least several weeks.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said today that some members might go to Denver to interview her.

Caller Reported

Mrs. Beard's memorandum addressed to William R. Marriam, ITT vice-president in charge of its Washington offices, linked the ITT settlement to the campaign contribution pledge. At one point in it, Mrs. Beard mentioned a "call from the White House."

Based on what he described as independent investigation, the columnist outlined this sequence of events:

Mr. Marriam, who was on the fringes of the negotiations over ITT's pledge to the convention and not directly involved, formed the impression that the \$400,000 was to be provided in services only and asked Mr. Gleason to find out from the White House what type of services were expected.

Mr. Gleason was used because of his contacts in the White House and because he is a partner in a consulting firm used by ITT.

Mr. Timmons, after speaking with Mr. Gleason, conferred with several other White House aides and then informed ITT that the White House expected a large share of the ITT contribution to be in cash.

The two White House staff members identified in Mrs. Beard's memorandum were Mr. Flanigan and H.R. Haldeman, the White House "chief of staff."

Meanwhile the White House issued a blanket vote of confidence in members of President Nixon's immediate staff, saying that they were innocent of any wrongdoing in connection with the ITT case.

And in California, Gov. Ronald Reagan said he understands the Republican National Committee has decided to reject the alleged \$400,000 offer by an ITT subsidiary to help defray convention costs.



HIJACK—Policeman with his gun drawn watches helplessly as an amphibious air taxi takes off after it was hijacked yesterday by two armed men in Miami.

Two Wounded as a Seaplane Is Hijacked, Miami to Cuba

MIAMI, March 7 (UPI)—Two armed men wounded the pilot and mechanic of a commercial seaplane today and fled to Cuba with the copilot and five passengers. Military jets and a police helicopter helplessly gave chase until the plane reached Cuban territory.

The twin-engine Grumman Goose, owned by Chalks Airline, landed at Havana and Havana air controllers told the Federal Aviation Administration, "Everyone on board is all right."

The Coast Guard tried to block the plane from making its take-off from Biscayne Bay and a second Chalks plane loaded with FBI agents and police sharpshooters started to chase the hijacked plane down the Florida Keys, but were too late.

A Chalks spokesman said there were five passengers aboard the

Informer Says FBI Refused To Pay Him \$50,000 for Data

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7 (UPI)—Doyd F. Douglas Jr., the government's chief witness in its case against seven anti-war activists on trial here, told the jury yesterday that the FBI did not give him the \$50,000 he asked for in exchange for information about the defendants.

In his sixth and final day of direct examination, the 32-year-old former convict and informer said that the answer was "absolutely no" when he asked Special Agent Delmar Mayfield for the large reward in October, 1970, five months after he had become an informer.

Douglas also had asked the FBI to clear his Army record. "He told me that if I had any thoughts along those lines, I might just as well forget it," said Douglas. Douglas said that he continued providing the government with data about the defendants through April, 1971.

Six of the defendants were indicted Jan. 13, 1971, on the basis of his information and letters he smuggled in and out of the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary for the Rev. Philip Berrigan, Roman Catholic priest, and a New York nun, Sister Elizabeth McAlister. Both are defendants.

Second Indictment

The six were reindicted and two other persons—one of whom will be tried separately—were added as defendants in a second indictment on April 30, 1971. Each defendant needs to be found guilty of only one element of the conspiracy to be convicted.

3 Main Figures In Hughes Case Testify in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT)—Investigation of the so-called autobiography of Howard Hughes moved toward a conclusion yesterday as three of the principal figures in the bizarre case testified here before grand juries.

Clifford Irving, the author who maintained that Mr. Hughes, the wealthy and reclusive industrialist, cooperated with him in the work, testified for about two and a half hours before a federal grand jury.

His wife, Edith, and Richard Siskind, a researcher for Mr. Irving, testified in separate appearances before a New York County grand jury. Both signed waivers of immunity from prosecution and testified for slightly more than an hour.

It was understood that today Mr. Irving would go before the county grand jury and his wife and Mr. Siskind would appear before the federal panel.

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ALL THAT IS LEFT—Smoldering ruins of main building of Melrose Fireworks Co. in Orland Park, Ill., after series of explosions ripped through the plant on Monday.

To Achieve Equality

Nixon Unit on School Finances Asks States to Take Control

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT)—The President's Commission on School Finance recommended today that the states take over the major burden of paying for public schools so as to eliminate the gap between the amount spent per child in rich and poor districts.

To achieve this, the commission said, the federal government should offer the states between \$16 billion and \$7.8 billion over the next five years as an incentive for assuming the financing effort now being made by 17,600 local school districts.

"It is the commission's best judgment that between \$4 billion and \$8 billion will be required to provide sufficient incentives for states to move to full state funding," the commission said in its final report.

Mr. McGovern, the chairman, and others on the 18-member commission submitted the 147-page report to President Nixon after a two-year study. Mr. McGovern, chairman of the board of Procter & Gamble Co. and a secretary of defense in the Eisenhower administration, said that the President agreed on the need to equalize educational opportunities but made no comment on the specific recommendations.

Controversial Points

Although the report contained some highly controversial features, the commission did not go nearly as far as some officials had expected in its recommendations for federal action. The emphasis of the report was that education is largely a responsibility of the states, and its language seemed to be directed as much to the 50 states as to the federal government.

The commission's recommendations included the following:

• Despite recent court restrictions on the use of public funds for private schools, government agencies should "promptly and seriously consider" such forms of public assistance to private schools as tax credits, tuition reimbursement, scholarship assistance and "equitable sharing in any new federally supported assistance programs."

• Reductions should be made

in the number of incompetent teachers in ways that are fair and generous to the individuals concerned and that respect due process. This is one of the most critical and difficult imperatives facing public education today.

• Schools should contain a diversity of racial and economic backgrounds of pupils and the states should require the redrawing of district boundaries "to encompass within each one, wherever possible, children of diverse economic, racial and social backgrounds."

Busing Defended

The commission said that, although it did not say specifically how to reach a "satisfactory level of integration" in the schools, "we recognize, however, that the reorganizing of school districts and the attainment of a better racial balance in schools may require pupil movement including, in some situations, the use of buses as one of the means of achieving educational opportunity and quality education."

The commission added: "However, it is increasingly apparent that busing to produce a uniform racial ratio in all the schools of a district may not be the best procedure."

That conclusion is consistent with Supreme Court guidelines on desegregation of the schools.

Dollar Devaluation Bill Passes House Unit, Vote Due in Week

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The House of Representatives Banking Committee today approved a dollar-devaluation bill in exactly the form requested by President Nixon, paving the way for final congressional action next week.

The bill sets the price of gold at \$38 an ounce instead of \$35, a devaluation of 8.57 percent for the dollar. Because of the action of other countries, the change in the dollar's value against the currencies of its different trading partners varies considerably.

The Senate has passed an

Fireworks Plant Explodes, Killing 3 Near Chicago

CHICAGO, March 7 (Reuters).

Nine explosions destroyed a fireworks factory near here yesterday, killing at least three persons and injuring 18.

Hundreds of windows in homes, schools and businesses were destroyed and shock waves rocked buildings as far as Gary, Ind., 25 miles away.

Several people were missing today as firemen combed the two-square-mile factory where 18 of 19 buildings were destroyed.

Fire authorities were trying to find out today what started the explosions that swept the Melrose Display Fireworks factory, midway the southwest Chicago suburb of Orland Park.

Muhammad Ali Pays Alimony; No Arrest

CHICAGO, March 7 (Reuters).

A Chicago judge has withdrawn an order for the arrest of Muhammad Ali after the former world heavyweight boxing champion paid \$44,000 in court yesterday to meet his first wife's alimony payments.

Circuit Court Judge Norman Eger received a check from Mr. Ali's lawyer four days after issuing the arrest warrant. The boxer was found in contempt of court last month after failing to appear to answer a suit brought by Mrs. Sonji Clay.

Romney Sees Urban Projects Failing

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI)—George Romney said yesterday that the government was making no real headway in its attempt to cure urban ills and "the truth is, none of us are now sure what are the right things to do."

In a speech to the National Housing Conference Convention, the head of the Housing and Urban Development Department said the government was "throwing billions of dollars into these problem areas without making a dent upon them."

Mr. Romney said that "until we huckle down and work together to find those new solutions, we are going to continue to displace the forces of constructive reform and carry on a needless division in our society."

A Mixed Blessing

He said the record in homebuilding has been a mixed blessing. If the economy a badly needed shot in the arm but added to the decay of central cities by speeding the flight to the suburbs.

Mr. Romney also said the entire concept of public housing for the poor is in jeopardy and efforts to help low-income families buy their own homes with govern-

ment subsidies have been a colossal failure. The large body of working poor are being terrorized by a small group of urban criminals and cities are increasingly helpless against the financial demands of organized municipal workers, he said.

Mr. Romney said no new efforts by local housing authorities, inner city residents, or city and regional agencies, no matter how well planned, can touch the basic problem. The solution requires mammoth support by federal and state governments in a coordinated program that attacks urban problems on a regional basis, he said.

Spain Holds 3 Americans

MADRID, March 7 (Reuters).

Two U.S. Air Force officers and an American civilian were caught trying to remove the bell from the village church tower in Peralta, Spain, during the weekend, sources said yesterday. Madrid police would only say that the three men had been arrested and charged with taking valuables from a church.

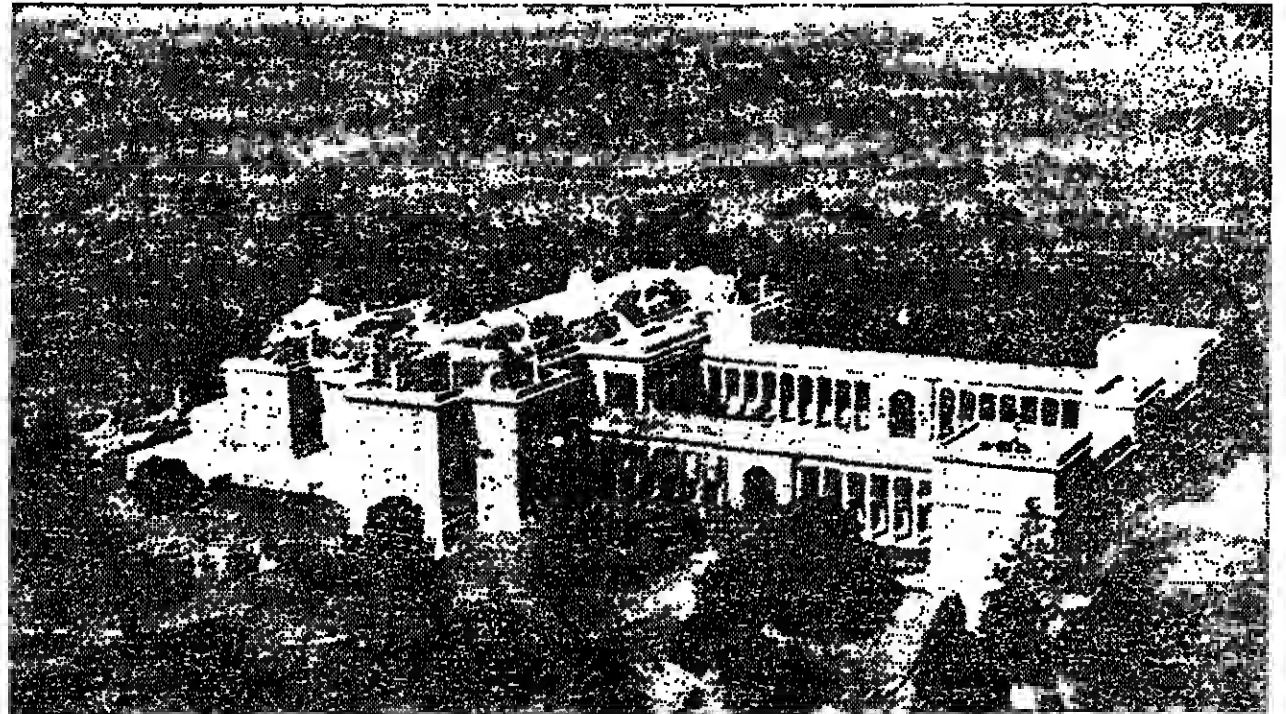
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Colmer, Conservative Leader Of Key House Panel, to Retire

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT).—Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi, the 62-year-old conservative chairman of the House Rules Committee, announced yesterday that he would not seek another term in Congress.

His retirement at the end of the current session will open the way for the House Democratic leadership to obtain a firmer grip on the flow of key liberal legislation to the floor.

The Rules Committee, informally known as the House's legislative "traffic cop," is the funnel through which all major bills reach the floor. It decides not only which bills should go to the floor, but also the duration and conditions of floor debate.

Once considered the graveyard

Muskie Criticizes U.S. Aid to Greece

WASHINGTON, March 7 (UPI).—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, yesterday branded the administration's decision to resume military aid to Greece as "immoral" and a "waste" in U.S. military assistance.

Sen. Muskie said in a statement that it would be unwise to give weapons to Greece "at a time when its government is trying to bully its neighbor, Cyprus, and the prime minister of Turkey is about to visit Washington."

Congress voted to bar military aid to Greece unless the President found that "overriding requirements of national security of the U.S." justified its resumption. Sen. Muskie charged that the President had "abused this provision by using it as a loophole."



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Mintoff Flying To Rome to Talk With Andreotti

LONDON, March 7 (Reuters).—Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff will fly to Rome tomorrow for talks with the Italian government after his deadlocked negotiations here over continuing British military bases on Malta.

According to Italian sources, the invitation to Mr. Mintoff came from Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti.

Italy, a member of NATO, has taken close interest in the protracted Anglo-Maltese dispute over the amount of rent to be paid for British-NATO bases on the island.

Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro will participate in the Rome talks.

Mr. Mintoff will be accompanied on the flight by Enrico Gilioli, Italy's ambassador to Malta with whom he had luncheon discussions at the Italian Embassy here today.

Chinese Envoy to Canada
PEKING, March 7 (Reuters).—China's new ambassador to Canada left today for his post. The ambassador, Yao Kuang, 51, will succeed Huang Hua, who is now the Chinese representative at the United Nations.



CHARGED—Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter, outside the Santa Clara County Courthouse last week watching Angela Davis on the way to her trial.

N.Y. Times Reporter Arrested, Accused of Having Marijuana

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 7 (AP).—A New York Times reporter who figured in a court decision on newsmen's constitutional rights was arrested at the Angela Davis trial yesterday for possession of marijuana.

Earl Caldwell, 33, was arrested when a search outside the courtroom turned up a small film canister half filled with what a deputy sheriff said appeared to be marijuana. Mr. Caldwell was booked and released on his own recognizance. His trial coverage credentials were withdrawn, but later restored.

They'll Form Own Organization

Changes in Medical Practice Goal of Young U.S. Doctors

By John Sibley

ATLANTA, March 7 (NYT).—Interns and resident physicians from hospitals across the country have decided to form a national organization, independent of the American Medical Association and other health groups, to work for sweeping changes from traditional ways of practicing medicine.

At a three-day conference of 400 house staff doctors last week, the vast majority rejected suggestions that the young doctors seek their goals instead of "infiltrating" organizations such as the AMA, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the National Medical Association and the American Public Health Association.

As the conference closed, firm commitments to join the new organization—the National Coal-

ition of House Staffs—had been made by the representatives of house staffs totaling 1,250 doctors. It was predicted that many others would join and pledge financial support.

Most participants were too preoccupied with organizational problems to discuss in detail the changes they hope to make in America's medical practice.

But conference participants reiterated a number of basic thoughts: about abandoning their "elitist" notions and including nurses and nonprofessional hospital workers in their plans; about paying doctors to maintain health rather than to cure disease; about involving prospective patients in a revision of the fee-for-service system.

House staff doctors are the interns and residents who provide the primary patient care in hospitals while undergoing a rigorous, round-the-clock program of postgraduate training. In all, there are about 52,000 of them in the United States, about one-sixth of the physicians in the country.

Their social and political views, if the convention delegates are truly representative, range from liberal to radical.

For technical reasons, the formation of a national organization was not part of the official conference agenda. The cost of the conference was about \$84,000, of which \$60,000 was paid by two federal agencies, the Health Services and Mental Health Administration and the Veterans Administration. Federal regulations bar the use of such funds for private organizations.

The conference's formal program consisted of workshops on such subjects as new systems of health-care organization and financing, consumer participation, medical ethics, house staff education, training, and social determinants of health.

But the delegates decided that between the hours of 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. they were free to do as they pleased. The critical decision to organize came during a noisy rump session that lasted from 10 p.m. Friday until 4 a.m. Saturday.

An 11-member executive committee was named to arrange a constitutional convention within six months.

North England Hit by Tremors
MANCHESTER, England, March 7 (Reuters).—An earth tremor shook parts of northern England today, damaging houses and buildings but apparently causing no injuries.

"Reports are flooding in of ceilings being cracked in scores of homes," a weather spokesman said. At the moment it appears the tremor might have been caused by a movement along the Pendleton Fault—a geological fault which in the past has been responsible for tremors.

The last major "shake" in the area was in August, 1970, when there were tremors lasting about four seconds. There was no serious damage.

U.S. Discloses La Paz Attack On Marines

Assault Came During 1971 Coup in Bolivia

By David F. Belnap

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 7.—During a brief but bloody civil war that ended the regime of a leftist military dictator here last August, a group of civilians armed by the dictator tried to annihilate a detachment of U.S. Marines who serve as guards at the U.S. Embassy.

Details of the attack were related more than six months later at a ceremony at which several individuals and groups, including the entire marine detachment here, received honor awards from the State Department. Individual names were withheld for fear of reprisals.

Using dynamite and high-powered weapons, including machine guns, the armed civilians besieged the marine living quarters, a house here, for more than two hours.

The marines defended themselves with nothing but tear gas, although they had permission to use any other means available, including their firearms. No one was killed on either side and only one marine received minor injuries.

Traditional Name

Detachments of marines serve as security guards at U.S. embassies throughout the world. They usually share quarters and recreational facilities in buildings owned or leased by the U.S. government and traditionally called the "marine house."

Four marines of the detachment of 14 were inside the house here at 10:30 p.m. last Aug. 21 when the sound of a dynamite bomb signaled the start of the assault. The other marines were on duty three miles away at the embassy, in the heart of the city.

The embassy itself was the object of an organized attack, but fighting moved around it throughout the day and it came under sporadic fire.

Earlier in the day, the government of Gen. Juan José Torres Gonzales opened a military arsenal to the public, passing out weapons and ammunition in a futile effort to save the government.

An English-speaking student led the attack on the marine house. Soon after the assault began, he shouted: "Yankies, have you had enough? Come outside, we want you!"

Cut by Fragments

The noncommissioned officer in charge of the detachment, away from the house when the siege started, received slight cuts when he tried to return. The attackers turned a machine gun on him and he was struck by cement chipped by bullets from the wall he ducked behind.

The attackers penetrated as far as the second floor of the marine house but the four defenders managed to hold them off with tear gas grenades dropped down the stairwell. All told, the attackers fired nearly 200 shots into the house and threw six dynamite bombs into it.

The U.S. Embassy called repeatedly for policemen to drive away the attackers, but no one was available because of the chaotic situation in the streets.

When it was clear that no immediate Bolivian aid could be counted on, Malcolm R. Barnebey, the U.S. chargé d'affaires, sent a volunteer embassy rescue squad, including three marines, to try to lift the siege. It arrived moments after the attackers had apparently been driven off by civilians fighting the Torres government.

© Los Angeles Times

French TV Aides Disciplined for Free Sneak Ads

PARIS, March 7 (AP).—The French state-run television network tonight announced a series of disciplinary measures following an investigation into charges that producers had taken bribes to sneak free advertising into their programs.

A French Senate commission is currently investigating the charges. The government radio and television office, which runs the nation's only two TV channels, has allowed limited advertising in separate spots not connected with programs.

The bribery charges launched by a weekly newspaper were based on allegedly clever camera work which showed brand names or other readily identifiable features of certain products apparently accidentally in various programs.

There were also charges that TV producers had interests in advertising agencies.

The board of the television office said tonight that two officials, including a section head, were suspended and would go before a disciplinary board, a producer was suspended, three freelancers would no longer be used by television, and about 10 other television employees would receive formal warnings or be moved to new jobs. None of the persons involved was named.

The board said an internal inquiry into clandestine advertising began last year before any charges were published.

Lisbon Official in U.K.
LONDON, March 7 (UPI).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Rui Patrão began a three-day visit to Britain today with a courtesy visit to British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home.



A PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT—Norman Rockwell's 1968 painting of Mr. Nixon.

Rockwell's Nixon Portrait Goes on View

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, March 7 (NYT).—An oil portrait of President Nixon by Norman Rockwell—who has complained that Mr. Nixon was "no fun to paint"—will be unveiled in a place of honor tomorrow at the National Portrait Gallery by the President's daughter, Tricia Nixon Cox.

One of the smallest of the 33 presidential portraits the gallery owns, it measures only 14 1/2 inches high by 22 inches wide, and was painted from life in New York late in 1968, after Mr. Nixon became president-elect.

Executed in tones of beige, black, brown and white, showing the subject leaning forward from a purple settee, it was characterized by a gallery spokesman as "one of the warmest, most human things" done of Mr. Nixon. "If I were there (the Nixon) I'd be extremely pleased," said Nancy Bush, the museum's information officer.

The painting will hang in a kind of presidential shrine at the gallery, replacing the 1965 portrait of Lyndon Johnson by

Peter Hurd that the former President called the "ugliest thing I ever saw." The gallery finally put the Johnson likeness on view in 1969. That will be moved to a nearby hall to join portraits of other former Presidents.

Foundation Donation

The donor of the Nixon painting was the Richard Nixon Foundation, a private nonprofit corporation whose trustees include Nixon friends, relatives and former business associates. It was formed to raise funds for a Nixon library only four months after Mr. Nixon was sworn in as President.

Neither Mr. Rockwell nor the White House would give the picture's price, but his originals fetch from \$5,000 to \$27,000. Asked about his statement a year ago in an interview that "Nixon is no fun to paint," the 78-year-old commercial artist and illustrator said in a telephone conversation from his Stockbridge, Mass., home: "I don't think I should have said that. He's not Abraham Lincoln—he would have been fascinating to paint—or George Washington, but I wasn't around at that time."

He would say only that Mr. Nixon, whom he has done five times from life, "isn't awfully easy to paint, but he was cooperative and I did the best I could" during a 45-minute sitting in Mr. Rockwell's corner room in the Plaza Hotel in New York.

Why isn't Mr. Nixon easy to paint? The artist replied only: "You take a look at Mr. Nixon and you'll see."

Working mostly from "quite a finished color sketch" in oils, as well as some photographs taken during the sessions, Mr. Rockwell completed the portrait in "four or five days."

It had been commissioned by Look magazine and was reproduced in color and slightly smaller than actual size in the Feb. 4, 1969, issue of the now defunct publication. Considering that its circulation was then 7,800,000 copies, it seems curious that Marvin Sadit, the National Portrait Gallery's director, has insisted on keeping the painting under wraps since its acquisition was announced last fall.

He expressed "distrust" recently at the thought of having the portrait "reproduced in advance" of the unveiling.

Kiev Synagogue Council Said To Join in Arrest of 11 Jews

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 7 (NYT).—A group of Kiev Jews has accused the council of the synagogue in the Ukrainian capital of cooperating with Kiev police in the arrest of 11 Jews on the last three Saturdays after they had gathered outside the synagogue.

A letter, signed by 14 Kiev Jews and now circulating in Moscow, also charges the synagogue leaders with barring younger Jews from the synagogue, claiming that it is "not for the young," and with having "forced" elderly Jews into signing anti-Israeli letters by threatening to bar them from the synagogue.

At recent memorial services commemorating the mass execution of Ukrainian Jews at Babi Yar ravine by the Nazis in World War II, the letter also said some members of the synagogue council "together with KGB (secret police) officials, tore off Yiddish-language" dedications from wreaths" being placed on the site.

Beards on 2 Shaved
Moreover, it reported that at least two Jewish believers arrested recently had their beards shaved by Kiev jail authorities after the 11 arrested Jews were given 15-day jail sentences on charges of hooliganism.

Practice varies by time and locality, but Jewish dissidents claim that it is unusual for Soviet prison authorities to shave the beards of believers.

Foreign Jews visiting the Soviet

Scotland Yard Suspends Head Of Flying Squad

LONDON, March 7 (AP).—One of Scotland Yard's highest-ranking detectives was suspended from duty today as an inquiry began into whether he allowed his men to spend a Mediterranean holiday with a London strip-club owner who has a criminal record.

Kenneth Drury, 49-year-old commander of the Yard's flying squad, said he was shocked by his suspension and welcomed a full inquiry.

The Sunday newspaper The People said last month that Mr. Drury had spent a holiday in Cyprus in January with two girlfriends, 42, who was identified by the paper as a strip club owner in Soho.

Both Mr. Drury—who has been commended 23 times during his 26-year police career—and Mr. Humphreys are suing the newspaper for libel.

Cleared by Probe, Chief of Security Resigns in Bonn

BONN, March 7 (AP).—The chief of West Germany's national internal security agency has resigned despite being cleared in an official investigation into his wartime background, the Interior Ministry announced today.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ordered the probe into allegations that Hubert Schreubers, president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, obtained long prison terms for often outrageous political opponents of Nazism as a World War II state prosecutor.

Mr. Genscher's ministry said today that Mr. Schreubers' activities as a wartime state prosecutor were known to the West German authorities when he became president of the security agency in 1953 and the charges that president Schreubers was a camp follower of the Third Reich finds no support in these records. The contrary is proved by testimony received.

However, Mr. Schreubers requested permission to retire prematurely April 30, the ministry said.

Reputed Leader Of Mafia Freed

PALERMO, Sicily, March 7 (UPI).—Giuseppe "Manno" Russo, the reputed chief of the Sicilian Mafia, left Palermo's Ucciardone Prison today after serving a three-year sentence for criminal conspiracy.

Genoa, 78, drove with his son to his native village of Mammola, where a court ordered him to spend the next year under daily police surveillance.

Genoa, who is suffering from an eye cataract and a heart ailment, was in exile in a north Italian village when police arrested him in 1968 on charges of criminal conspiracy in connection with a transatlantic narcotics ring run jointly by the U.S. underworld and the Sicilian Mafia.

N.Y. Paper Aims at Blacks
NEW YORK, March 7 (UPI).—The Daily Challenge, "a general newspaper with a black orientation," made its appearance here yesterday. Lloyd Von Blaine, director of communications for Von Blaine Enterprises, publisher of the paper, said the challenge "will fill the gap in coverage of the black community by the media by being a general news paper with a black orientation."

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APOLLO LITE

PARIS THEATER

Dramatizing Dos Passos

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 7 (IHT).—Gordon Heath, director of the Studio Theater of Paris and hitherto director of L'Abbaye, has prepared an absorbing, two-hour dramatic digest of John Dos Passos' trilogy, "U.S.A." Dos Passos is required reading for French undergraduates studying American literature this year and the Heath dramatization is to tour the French universities during the coming months. There will be one performance at the American Cultural Center (3 Rue du Dragon) on Thursday, March 9, at 8:30 p.m. and you are advised to attend.

The three Dos Passos novels—"The 42nd Parallel," "1919" and "The Big Money"—constitute a history of the United States from 1900 to 1929, a series of fictional tales against the real and shifting political and social background. The form was inspired by the newspaper office sequence in Joyce's "Ulysses." Chapters are introduced with the headlines and the lyrics of popular songs, occasionally with a brief biography of a figure prominent in the public eye at the time.

Heath has adroitly reworked the material for the stage, a staggering task. He concentrates on the general picture presented in "The Camera Eye" interludes and discards the fiction, although he has included Dos Passos' version of the Unknown Soldier—a farm boy goes forth as a member of the AEF to make the world safe for democracy and is interred with ceremony at Arlington, a memorable ironic episode from "1919."



Lee Payant, left, and Gordon Heath in Dos Passos drama.

A company of three performs the entire show. Fortunately, this trio—Jean Sincere, Lee Payant and Heath—are talented singers as well as gifted actors. The period songs evoke the lost yesterday: a ditty from Boer War days, "On the Banks of the Wabash," "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," "Over There" and others. They do the biographies to give the characters-telling depth: Wilson, rigid and self-righteous; William Jennings Bryan in his glory as the silver-tongued orator and in defeat at the Monkey Trial, done to death by overeating and realization of his folly; Isadora Duncan, impulsive, arty, and vulnerable; and the Wright Brothers, children who never grew up.

The presentation of Arrabal's "Belle Ciao, La Guerre de Mille Ans" at taxpayers' expense under government auspices at the Théâtre National Populaire leads one to suspect that Arrabal is pulling several legs simultaneously. It has happened before.

To begin with, the sardonic Spaniard has failed to deliver anything resembling a play, his text being devoid of characters, continuity and dialogue. It is, in fact, a sort of delicious musical comedy. It repeats loudly and perhaps with ironic intent—the slogans of the lunatic fringe left. Church and state (state having finished the production) are obviously denounced and the free press is scorned as a dirty capitalist invention. There is mockery of the TNP itself, with the open-

ing chorus singing out in tones of sacred prayer the words engraved above the proscenium. The staging by Jorge Lavelli is lively, if epileptic, and the score by André Chamoux and Jean Morlier is pop at its most pop, at least in volume and verbal audacity. Arrabal has conceived an amusing notion or two. One is a football match on roller skates with the goddess of justice circling the field with two policemen referees with shrill whistles as her guardians. She tosses a bar of gold to the players, and a league of nations, and there is a scramble. If one player gets his hand on it, he tries to sneak off with it, but the rules of the game forbid this and he is forced to yield his captured treasure.

It has been brought to my attention that "Tout Dans le Jardin"—which is enjoying success at the Théâtre des Mathurins

with Simone Valère and Jean Desailly as its stars—is not a translation of an original Albee play but a translation of an Albee adaptation of an English play by Giles Cooper. I have not read the Cooper script, but have been informed that its scene is England of an earlier day with the stern moral mask of pre-permissive society being contrasted with the loose behavior of the characters.

Albee has thoroughly Americanized the setting and the dramatic personae with contemporary suburbia as the background, and the tone of the writing appears Albee-esque. The theme of seemingly respectable women leading double lives is familiar. How much is Albee and how much is Cooper in "Tout Dans le Jardin"? I am unable to report, but the finished product is a first-rate performance.

Opera

Comic Work In Frankfurt

By David Stevens

FRANKFURT, March 7 (IHT).—The operas of Hans Werner Henze are among the few post-war products in this field that seem to be able to hold their own in the international repertory, and the new Frankfurt Opera production of "The Young Lord"—staged by the composer—is persuasive evidence of this.

It has been seven years since this comic work was first performed in Berlin, so Frankfurt is not going to get any points for boldness at this point. First performances are relatively easy to come by, but the second, third or umpteenth are a lot harder to make. So it is safe to assume that Frankfurt knew it had a viable work on its hands, and the enthusiasm of the public at the third performance, on Sunday, was proof that the pudding was edible, even tasty.

The work is updated opera buffa, as amusingly improbable as any of Rossini's. An English nobleman takes his revenge on the pretentious high society of a German provincial capital by introducing a trained chimpanzee as his nephew. The local upper crust goes ape trying to imitate the "nephew's" bizarre social conduct, until the simian nobleman gets a bit excited and blows his cover.

This is the "old" or "pre-revolutionary" Henze, and musically it is one of his most accessible operas. It is full of his acute sense of instrumental color, often parodically used, and rich in parts grateful for voices and for singing actors with a comic sense.

Henze's production was full of amusing detail, executed with aplomb by a large cast that included Stanley Kolk as the fake nephew, Soma Cervenka as the egotistical local social leader, Paul Köster as the mute Sir Edgar, Walter Künig as the secretary-Svennig who executes the fraud, Henze Hagman as the pompous and confused burgomaster, and the unique Amy Schuster in a rich bit part as Sir Edgar's Jamaican cook. The most appealing vocal writing fell to June Card and Josef Hopferwieser as almost irrelevant young lovers.

Pier Luigi Pizzi's gothic sets and colorful costumes were enjoyable to look at, and Klaus Peter Seibel had musical matters well in hand.

Two American pianists enlivened the musical life of the Frankfurt area over the weekend. In Wiesbaden, Michael Ponti joined Rudolf Kempe and the Tonhalle Orchestra of Zurich in an exciting reading of Schumann's A-minor Concerto. Pianist and conductor did not necessarily see the work through the same eyes, but Ponti's richly varied tone and inexorable drive fit beautifully into Kempe's solid and sympathetic orchestral frame.

Something of the same tension was provided by Malcolm Frager and Lovro von Matacic in Mozart's Concerto No. 17 (K. 453) at the Frankfurt Museum Concert. The fit was not always perfect, but Frager's clarity and fluid phrasing made the final movement a delight to hear.

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IRVING MARDER

A Tribute (Sort of) to Paris Shopkeepers

PARIS (IHT).—Only iron self-control has kept me from characterizing what follows as a tall story. It began with this recent letter to the editor of The Times (London).

"My brother John (6 ft 7 in.) and I (6 ft 6 1/2 in.) in years gone by found that either he or I could attend the wedding but never both of us. It all depended on which of us managed to hire the morning outfit from a well-known ready-made clothier's FIRST! There was but one morning coat and trousers that fitted us to a tee....

"Mankind is, indeed, increasing in height—and in the most unexpected places. I have lived in Paris for the past 20 years and may surprise your readers with the information that I have been able to buy every type of shoe I have ever needed in ONE shop in this metropolis....

Yours Faithfully,
A.P.H. Hamilton
(ex-RAF and the tallest aircrew of the war).
Paris 5"

How heart-warming, in an age when so many foreign residents and visitors seem to go out of their way to put the knock on Paris and its inhabitants, to read such a tribute! (And how misguided the Parisians who pack the trans-Channel services to shop in London.)

I myself am not a problem shopper—though in a way I suppose I am, but my problem is the reverse of Mr. Hamilton's. Just over 5 feet tall, I find that the boys' departments of the local clothing and shoe stores can cope admirably.

What has always appealed to me especially about shopping in Paris is the personal attention of the sales personnel—the cashier who will listen patiently to the life story of the woman ahead of you in line, occasionally putting in an encouraging word; the salesgirl who, if you ask for something out of the ordinary, doesn't fob you off by saying, "I'm sorry, we haven't got it," but tells you, "It doesn't exist"—thus saving you a lot of valuable time you might otherwise spend looking for it elsewhere; the baker who will thoughtfully put aside a loaf of bread for you, keeping it for days if necessary.

There is also the ingenious system whereby various shops are closed at various times on various days of the week. All you need to do is remember that, for example, the butcher is closed on Mondays but open Sunday mornings; the household-goods shop is closed on Wednesdays but open until 9:30 Tuesday nights; the *crémère* is closed Saturday afternoons but open all day Sunday; the electrical-goods shop is closed all day every day, but open every evening from six to 10—very handy in case you blow a fuse; the *charcuterie* is open every day, but closes afternoons from two to four. Contrast

this with the situation in England, where, on Early Closing Day, every shop in the neighborhood is shuttered.

There will, of course, always be nit-pickers who complain about such things as the cashier system used in most department stores: You make a purchase, the clerk gives you a slip, you take it to the cashier and pay her, then return the slip for sometimes another type of slip, to the clerk and collect your goods. What could be simpler?

There are some establishments, such as the food stalls outside department stores, that have evolved an interesting variation on this system: You go to the stall and order, say, a *croque-monsieur*. The counter man takes your order and directs you to the cashier. She gives you a slip; you give it to the counter man who exchanges it for a different kind of slip, which you present to the cashier with the payment. You then return and collect your *croque-monsieur*, which will have cooled to approximately the right temperature.

There are even people who complain about such trifles as the tendency of the small neighborhood stores not to give you a paper bag for your purchases. Any serious shopper is expected to bring his own shopping bag or other container, and who can argue with that point of view? Anyone who wobbles home clutching two cans of soup, a jar of instant coffee, a dozen eggs and a bottle of wine is obviously not a serious shopper.

On the Arts Agenda

Emil Gilels will be soloist in the Brahms Piano Concerto No. 2 with the Orchestre de Paris under Georg Solti at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées on March 8 (evening) and 11 (at 10 a.m.). Also on the program are André Jolivet's "Adagio for Strings" and Beethoven's Symphony No. 7.

A double-bill of Milhaud's "Les Matheurs d'Orphée" and Poulenc's "Les Mamelles de Tirésias" will be staged March 10 at the Opéra-Comique. The Milhaud work will be presented with the sets and costumes of the Gubbenkian Festival in Lisbon and staged by Jean-Jacques Etchevery.

with Henri Gui in the title part. Poulenc's opéra-bouffe will be in the Marseilles staging of Louis Ducreux with sets and costumes by Jean-Denis Malcles. Renée Anghen will sing Thérèse and Jean Giraudou the husband, with Michel Sénéchal taking over in later performances. Jean-Claude Hartemann and Jean Doussard share the conducting duties.

Luks Foss has been named chief conductor and musical adviser of the Eol Orchestra of Jerusalem. The American composer-conductor will continue in the same posts for the Brooklyn Philharmonia.

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Krystone.

CARDIN FOR MEN—Pierre Cardin showed his Apollo collection for men in Paris Monday. The line includes the pin-striped, double-breasted suit above. Some of the models were accompanied by women, also dressed by Cardin.

Spanish Court Tells Balenciaga To Reopen Business in Madrid

MADRID, March 7 (Reuters).—The Spanish supreme court ruled yesterday that fashion designer Cristóbal Balenciaga cannot close his Madrid manufacturing headquarters and dismiss 112 workers.

The designer retired last year and sought to dissolve his EISA Costura company in Madrid. He had closed his fashion house in Paris in 1968, while still retaining Spanish operations. "Balenciaga came out of retirement to design a wedding gown for Gen. Francisco Franco's granddaughter, María del Carmen Martínez-Bordaberría, who marries Prince Alfonso de Borbón y Dampierre tomorrow.

To facilitate the closing of his Madrid operation, Balenciaga declared a "labor crisis." The company suspended its employees and ceased operations. But, ruling on an appeal by workers, the supreme court said that Balenciaga had been unjustified in declaring a "labor crisis" because the company still had about 10 million pesetas in operating capital.

EISA Costura was ordered to pay back salaries to workers and to reopen for business pending further liquidation proceedings.

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The Emerging 'Pathanistan'

To an older generation in the English-speaking world, "Pathan" was a name to evoke a land as wild as the frontiers of Natal or Dakota, warriors as fierce as the Zulu or the Sioux. The Pathan, in that day of imperialism rampant, was a tall, bearded man of courage and guile—one of those "strong men" who, standing face to face, could disprove the adage that East is East and West is West; a tribesman in a rugged country who sniped at King of the Khayber Rifles and caused the Empress of India to keep no small army along her northwestern borders.

Today, the Pathan has changed far less than Zulu or Sioux, but he is seen in a far different context. Out of a complex tribalism and of a population of perhaps 10 million that spreads across two countries—Afghanistan and Pakistan—he is evolving his own sense of nationhood. It may well be that the most difficult and dramatic aspect of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's desperate efforts to keep Pakistan together, and moving forward, after the debacle of Bangladesh, was his ability to avert a direct confrontation between his government and the autonomy movement of the Pathans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier. But it is more than probable that one of the primary tasks of the Pakistan National Assembly, meeting on April 14 to debate an interim constitution, and reconvening in August to draft a permanent organization law, will be to find a place for Pathanistan—or Pakhtunistan, or Pushtunistan, depending on which dialectical form is preferred. There are disturbing reminders of the

controversy with East Pakistan. The Pathans, or Pakhtuns, or Pushtuns, are Muslims; many of the uprisings when the North-West Frontier was part of British India were led by Muslim teachers, mullahs. But a majority of the East Pakistanis were also Muslim. The Pathans have ethnic, cultural and linguistic differences with the West Pakistanis, and just as the Bengalis of East Pakistan had ties with the Bengalis across the Indian border, so the Pathans have many close relatives in Afghanistan. Indeed, the question of the Pathans has been the great source of friction between Kabul and Pakistan since the founding of the latter state, and the Soviet Union has backed Afghanistan on the issue. So has India.

It is true, however, that the differences between Pathans and West Pakistanis have not been as marked as those between the Bengalis and the Pakistanis of the West. Nor are the boundaries between them as sharply delimited as those which separated East and West Pakistan by a thousand miles. Moreover, President Ali Bhutto is a shrewd statesman, and his military predecessors are committed to constitutional government, which would seem to indicate that the Pathan minorities in the two western-most provinces would be able to make their voice heard. But in a time of sharpened ethnic consciousness the world around, it is by no means certain that the idea of Pakistan will triumph over the idea of Pakhtunistan—or the other forms of tribalism that, in Pakistan as in India, have been accentuated by the successful revolt of Bangladesh.

U.S. Military Ties With Greece

Congress cut off military aid to Greece last year on the express and explicit basis that the President would promptly turn the flow back on by finding, as the cutoff language provided, that "the overriding requirements of the national security" so dictated. That was the game from the beginning: without that prior assurance that aid to the Athens junta would continue, a majority could not have been assembled to make the symbolic gesture of cutting it off. In restoring aid the other day, then, Mr. Nixon did not override congressional objection, as some accounts put it; he followed a congressional mandate. He did not exploit a "loophole." He used the precise procedure the Congress intended him to use. Whether the "cutoff" left the Greek people impressed with congressional determination to see democracy restored in Athens is uncertain. That the "restoration" will cheer the Greek government, giving it something it can exhibit as proof of American favor, is not in doubt.

Indeed, the ties—particularly the military ties—between the United States and Greece have not been so thick for years. Last fall it developed that the administration would underwrite construction of a \$50-million aerospace plant in Greece to service modern warplanes and weaponry. "This is the kind

of project that makes a lot of sense," one official explained, "because it develops an industrial capability of an undeveloped country." Then, in January, the administration opened negotiations on the permanent basing of a U.S. Navy carrier task force at ports near Athens. This will allow major elements of the Sixth Fleet their first home port in the Mediterranean; some 6,000 Navy people plus 3,000 dependents will be there. Now the military air association is once again on track.

Is "the Soviet naval buildup on the southern flank" of NATO, which was cited to justify restoration of the aid, of such dimension as to require the United States to set aside all forms or pretensions of disapproval of the Athens dictatorship, and to embrace the regime unqualifiedly? Is the strengthening of military ties with a military government the appropriate way to bring American influence to bear for the return of representative government in Athens? Do these various projects really serve the promise of the Nixon doctrine to diminish the American military presence, or at least its profile, abroad? These are troubling questions. The House Foreign Affairs Committee is opening hearings on Greece, and we await the administration's answers to them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Russia Looks Eastward

The Soviet economy this year has apparently made a less than auspicious start toward the goals set by the 1972 economic plan, largely as a result of an extremely severe winter. The widespread damage to the important crop of winter grains has already induced Communist Party Chief Leonid I. Brezhnev to hold two unusual conferences with regional officials to plan ways of compensating for the damage. In addition, a beginning has been made toward what could become extensive 1972 grain imports.

Furthermore, some major industrial areas left short of their production goals last January as their operations were impeded by extreme cold and, in some southern regions, by unusually heavy snowfalls. There is no catastrophe implied by these early setbacks, but evidently the already strained Soviet economy will have to operate under even more tension than usual this year.

A more fundamental Soviet economic problem than bad winter weather has been highlighted in Tokyo by Moscow's request for a

\$15-billion commercial loan to finance development of Siberia. This solicitation of foreign investment for exploitation of Russia's natural resources contrasts with the normal Soviet propaganda denunciation of foreign investment in non-Soviet areas, for example in the Middle East and Latin America. That the Kremlin is ignoring the possible political embarrassment testifies to its recognition that lack of capital to develop Siberia's resources is the basic hindrance to economic development of Soviet Asia.

In pushing for Japanese involvement in Siberian economic growth, Moscow is also probably thinking of China and the potential threat Peking poses to the Soviet position in Siberia. A massive Japanese investment in Soviet Siberia, Moscow may calculate, would help to realign Japan's interests to some extent away from mainland China. But are the economic advantages to Japan of such an agreement worth the possible resentment such a deal may engender in Peking, with which Japan already has a huge and flourishing commercial relationship?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 8, 1897

ATHENS—The reply to be given to the collective note of the Powers was discussed at a Cabinet Council today and approved by the King. It is understood that Greece refuses to recall the Greek fleet and troops, it being pointed out that their recall would be a signal for pillage, incendiarism and murder. The complete text of the reply will not be known before its presentation tomorrow, the date on which the ultimatum of the Powers was to be received.

Fifty Years Ago

March 8, 1922

LOS ANGELES—Former Champion James J. Jeffries had his tryout as an evangelist last night in the rooms of an obscure sect housed in an office building here, and he urged the Golden Rule as the basis of true religion. Jeff was a pictureque figure in the pulpit with a soft-collared shirt in bright stripes. He told the small audience they had a right to smoke, drink and swear as long as their own consciences guided them in the right path and they gave their fellow-man a square deal.



A Chinese Apparatchik

By Joseph Kraft

NANKING.—Tao Yung-sheng is a 36-year-old Chinese apparatchik whose life story explains what is probably the most striking feature of the Communist takeover of this country. That is the sheer staying power of the Chinese revolution, its enduring refusal to settle back to normalcy.

Mr. Tao is a member of the group set up to deal with foreign visitors by the Provincial Revolutionary Committee that runs the province of Kiangsu where Nanking is located. He attracted my attention because he was quick and intelligent and had something he pretended not to have—a working knowledge of English. When I asked him his life story, he poured it out. He was born in Anwei province in 1936, to a family of poor peasants. The family came to Nanking in 1937, begging their way. Tao says, in search of more food. His father found a part-time job as a groundskeeper at the Sun Yat-sen memorial shrine.

For the next 10 years the family lived from hand-to-mouth. Four of Tao's eight brothers and sisters died of starvation. He himself worked as a cobbler, a beggar in the streets, and as a tea-vendor outside the Sun Yat-sen shrine.

Remembers Slap

"I still remember," he says, "being slapped across the face by one of Chiang Kai-shek's men. He was an air force officer. He stopped for some tea. When I

asked for money, he slapped me in the face. I will never forget it."

Tao will also never forget April 23, 1949, the day the Communists took Nanking. The next week he began going to school on a regular basis for the first time. He graduated from the Chinese equivalent of high school in 1957 at the age of 21. His first job was as a teacher. While in that post he taught himself English and met another teacher, a girl who became his wife.

"In the old, feudal days," he says, speaking of the period before 1949 as though it were ten thousands years off, "marriages used to be arranged by the family. But I chose my wife."

The Cultural Revolution meant another step up for Tao. He was promoted from schoolteacher to his present job. He and his wife, who still teaches school, now make a combined income of about \$45 a month. They and their two boys live in a two-room flat with 120 square feet of space. Every month they pay roughly \$8 for food; \$2 for rent; \$1.75 for heat; \$85 for electricity and six cents for water.

They rent their furniture from the state for less than a dollar a month. They own wrist watches and a radio and have two bicycles. The eldest of the two boys, who is 5, goes to nursery school. The youngest, who is 2, is cared for by an old woman who lives with the family. Tao speaks of her as a neighbor rather than a servant: "We have known her for a long time. On Sundays we take her to the movies. She is happy to

help us. She told me, 'At sixty it is usually the end. But for me it is a beginning. I am building socialism.'"

Despite this relative comfort Tao has no thought of taking his ease. He spends hours every week studying the works of Chairman Mao. He spent two months doing agricultural labor in a commune last summer.

Treachery Believed

He believes in the treachery of many of the displaced higher-ups of the party, including the former boss of this province, Chiang Wei-ching, and the former No. 2 man in China, Liu Shao-chi. "They peddled the theory that the masses of the people were backward," he says. "They thought they were more important than we were, and that we were only fit for carrying baggage."

Given those beliefs and that life story, Tao is not prepared to bring the revolution to a halt. His experience teaches him that struggle means gain and that more struggle means more gain. So the Chinese Revolution is losing its fervor, if the Thermidor is approaching, the falling-off period is going to be very slow—perhaps as long drawn-out as the build-up.

As Tao puts it: "I do not want to make money and lead a comfortable life. That is selfish. I have learned to serve the people body and soul. We poor people fully appreciate what Chairman Mao has done. We are always ready to stand up for Chairman Mao."

The Emperor's New Suit

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO.—Emperor Hirohito, a mild-mannered, soft-spoken little man with graying hair and mustache and weak eyes shielded by rimless spectacles, is obviously by instinct a retiring, modest intellectual with a keen interest in the countryside and a passion for marine biology and botany. Yet, by circumstance, he has been on the throne for 45 critical years, the 134th of an unbroken line of Japanese rulers.

He is now almost 71 and gives the visitor an impression of courteous timidity mixed with a certain eagerness to emerge from relative seclusion and discuss events of the complex outer world into which fate catapulted him. Yet it is clear, even from his own matter-of-fact recollections, that he is a man of personal mettle and, when the rare occasion calls for it, is not afraid to take decisions which the regular governmental apparatus is incapable of facing.

This shy emperor, whose quite obvious preference has always been to reign imperceptibly rather than to rule, thus broke the back of an armed putsch 36 years ago, when his generals were afraid to smash it, and also led his nation out of the disaster of World War II when his ministers disagreed among themselves and simply passed the buck.

Likes to Stroll

Nevertheless, by personal preference Hirohito has a taste for tranquility. He is known for aversion to pomp and circumstance in his private life and he confesses somewhat sadly that his favorite relaxation is to take a

stroll in the country. He only permits himself a day and a half each week to his passionate investigation of marine biology. Like most of his countrymen, he adores watching television.

He is an obviously generous husband. He frankly confesses no taste whatsoever for Occidental music but faithfully listens to his wife's piano playing although not at all sure which composers she prefers. He does recollect with an indulgent smile that she was overjoyed to visit Beethoven's house in Bonn during their European trip last year.

If Western music leaves him cold, Western political theory does not. Even his own entourage seemed surprised when he said that, although he had been intellectually influenced by countless people, the single greatest influence was not that of a Japanese hero or emperor or even some famous scientist but a professor named Genpachi Mitsukuri. Mitsukuri, who interpreted Western history to Japan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is not particularly famous nowadays.

This is particularly interesting because of the enormous change in the emperor's symbolic and legal status since Japan's defeat in 1945 and the issuance of an imperial rescript, the following year in which the throne specifically acknowledged that its sovereign power stemmed from the popular will rather than any divine right.

This appeared to be a revolutionary event in Japan's ageless governing customs, and also a clear concession to Western ideas.

To both the Japanese and foreigners it seemed as if the emperor was being clothed in a new suit and denuded of prestige as in the famous Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale.

But it is apparent from Hirohito's own analyses that this was simply a logical development of his personal predilections, starting with the constitutional reforms of his famous grandfather, Emperor Meiji, and further elucidated by Mitsukuri. He attributes to the latter's interpretations of Western history much of the intention in his 1946 rescript.

Thus, for him, the altered theoretical position of the throne and the new constitution represented more of a philosophical continuum than it did for others. All his life he has been privately immersed in Western thought, pursuing Western scientific methods of research and even listening, albeit without enthusiasm, to Western music.

And since he considers the most important function of an emperor is to preserve an intimate link with his people, it is clear that the very evident Westernization engulfing contemporary Japan accords with his personal predilections and desire for social changes that, until Japan's defeat, he was more or less inclined to cherish only secretly.

It is against this background that one must view the emperor's concept of his ancient but changing functional role—and also his pronounced desire to underscore the need for close friendship between Japan and the greatest single power in the West, the United States.

As Europeans See It

The Angela Davis Case

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The Angela Davis trial is stirring European consciences as few trials since the Dreyfus affair 75 years ago—to which it is being compared. For many European observers and commentators, it is not only the militant Communist black former assistant philosophy professor at UCLA who is on trial, but American justice itself.

The State of California may regard it as a murder trial, but to most of the outside world it is a political trial. Few such American trials have received as much attention here, certainly not the Berrigans or the "Chicago Seven." One remembers that commentators here during the Chicago trial were both appalled and disgusted that such force could be set out in a court of law.

Not that any of this world opinion is likely to affect or even reach the ears of the California jurors who are being impeded to hear the case. They will decide the case on the facts and the secular California law that appears to equate killing a man with buying the gun that kills him. But since this case has taken on an importance that goes beyond California, it is worthwhile to take a look at American justice through the eyes of the Europeans.

Testing the System

Considerable space was given to the trial by the major European publications as it got underway in San Jose last week. In Britain, the Economist wrote that the trial was "a test of the American judicial system." The Observer said it "put U. S. courts on trial." In West Germany, Der Spiegel, after noting that racial discrimination in America still was not as serious as in Germany under Hitler, said that Miss Davis's case was a "cry of freedom" for 80 percent of American blacks.

On the other side of the wall and the landmine, P. K. Kasper, an East German attorney, writing in Horizont, the East German weekly, quoted from the Dreyfus case: "A nation that sets itself in contradiction to its own principles, on which its own order rests, begins the process of its own destruction."

The Communists have naturally enough turned the trial to their own ends, making no mention of the criminal charges against Miss Davis. For Tass she is a "courageous freedom fighter," for Radio Moscow "to be a Communist with a black skin in the British and racist America is a deed of fearless-ness." The French Communist party echoed that she is persecuted for being "both black and Red."

Interestingly, none of these Communist parties bothered to point out that Miss Davis received her master's degree in philosophy at the University of California at San Diego under Herbert Marcuse, the radical, deviationist Marxist professor who is held in little esteem by the Communist traditionalists of Western Europe.

Despite the obvious Communist attempt to propagandize, there is fundamentally little difference between their reactions to the Davis case and that of non-Communist Europeans. There is widespread belief that this is a political trial that has its origins in Miss Davis's dismissal from UCLA by the California Board of Regents. The Europeans do not seem convinced that she would be where she is if she were white and non-Communist.

Der Spiegel even brought up the case of Heidi Ann Fletcher, a

wealthy, attractive, 22-year-old described as "Miss American Pie." Miss Fletcher was part of a gang that robbed a Washington, D. C., bank last year and killed a policeman. Miss Fletcher, free on bail during the entire trial, finally got a nine-year sentence with possibility for early parole. She was confined—not in the women's correctional facility near Washington, but in Los Angeles, to be near her family. Her father, Thomas W. Fletcher, is city manager in San Jose, where Miss Davis is being tried.

Le Monde, the liberal French daily, analyzed the Davis case in a long front-page article last week and concluded that if American justice is "disconcerting" for a European it is still, on balance, probably less repressive than French or Italian justice. But Le Monde was commenting on American justice "on the whole," and not as it affects black Communists. Nor did its commentators go into the origins of the Davis affair, in which she was dismissed as a black studies teacher at UCLA despite excellent marks from her UCLA faculty superior. This sort of intellectual, philosophical repression is certainly much less prevalent in both France and Italy.

A high official in the French Education Ministry once said that if he could fire just 25 teachers in French lycées and universities he could rid France of political disturbances on campus. But, he lamented, he could not under the law. Yet the California Board of Regents could fire Miss Davis, even though her ouster was later declared unconstitutional by the State Court of Appeals.

What appears to be disconcerting to the European observer is that on the one hand there is the American constitutional system, which the French observer Brisset de Warville called almost two centuries ago the "closest approach to political perfection ever devised by mankind," and on the other hand, the European observer says, there is the way the system actually works.

Fired for Beliefs

Here, they argue, is Angela Davis fired for her beliefs despite the First Amendment; technically indicted for murder though she cannot be guilty of no more than contempt; held in prison 18 months though everyone has the right to a speedy trial under the Sixth Amendment; finally granted bail only because the State Supreme Court rules at the last minute that the death penalty is unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment. The defense has also charged that Miss Davis, who is being tried in San Jose, a predominantly white, middle-class city by what will be a predominantly white jury, is being deprived of an "impartial jury" as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment.

Then there is the California farmer who legally posted bail for Miss Davis only to see his children expelled from school and the lives of his family threatened by anonymous phone calls for daring to help someone enjoy his constitutional rights.

Le Monde wrote that one could not speak of an Angela Davis "affair," because somehow everything was being done legally. But there is suspicion that the laws are being stretched to railroad yet another dissenter in America and it does little good to argue that she will be protected under the Bill of Rights when it is clear that is being stretched out of shape, too. If there is no Angela Davis affair, there appears to be yet another legal one.

Letters

Gibraltar

Gibraltar is the "conclerge" of the Western Mediterranean. Though the door can no longer be locked and bolted the conclerge still knows what goes on even when the passage is made on all four at dawn of night. If another flag is ever to fly over the Rock it must be the flag of a true and trusted member of NATO who can, with British and United States expertise, observe and record the movements in and out of the Mediterranean, unfriendly to NATO. C.D. HOWARD-JOHNSTON, Rear Adm. (Ret.) LAUSANNE.

Branded

The Dutch government seems to think the "physical and psychological condition" (DET, March 6) of three war criminals very important. Indeed, it might be so, but one must also consider the

physical and psychological condition of those Jews (perhaps more than three), who watched their brothers suffer and perish under the hands of Nazi butchers. Then, for a moment, do not consider those who walk the earth branded like cows, but the who have a number burned onto their hearts and souls. R.M.G.

Court's Role

Those who accuse the California Supreme Court of placing itself above the will of the people in abolishing capital punishment seem to have forgotten that that is precisely what the court is supposed to do. It is their function to interpret the Constitution—not to enter a popularity contest or cater to the bloodthirstiness of the electorate. J. B. HANDELSMAN, Leatherhead, England.

APU 101120

U.K. Surplus In Payments Sets a Record

Last Year's Total Put at \$950 Million

LONDON, March 7 (AP).—Britain had a record \$950-million (\$2.47 billion) balance of payments surplus in 1971, the Treasury said today.

The figures showed Britain had a boom year in world trade and surpassed the 1970 surplus by \$350 million.

Visible trade was in the black by around \$300 million, compared with 1970 when the account was virtually even.

Investable earnings (from tourism, shipping, insurance, etc.) showed a surplus of \$265 million, or \$50 million more than in the previous year.

In the fourth quarter, the surplus in the current balance—trade and long-term capital flows—totalled \$240 million, against \$245 million in the previous quarter and \$204 million a year earlier.

Debt Service Effect

The Treasury said the drop in the visible trade surplus in the fourth quarter was in part traceable to the U.S. East Coast dock strike. It said the value of exports fell slightly from the inflated third-quarter level, while imports, less affected by trade with the United States, increased.

Reserves at the end of 1971, computed at the pound's new parity rate of \$2.50, totalled \$23.5 billion, up from \$18.1 billion (based on the old \$2.40-per-pound rate) a year earlier.

Britain's debt payments last year included IMF repayments of \$554 million, other medium-term and short-term official debt of \$399 million, and forward swaps with foreign monetary authorities of \$264 million. A total of \$1.54 billion was added to reserves. In 1970, only \$123 million were added.

Russians Start Oil Search On Island in Arctic Ocean

MOSCOW, March 7 (NYT).—Soviet oilmen, pressing ever further into the polar regions, report that they have started an exploration well on an island in the Arctic Ocean in the hope of tapping rapidly huge petroleum resources under the continental shelf off the Soviet Union's north coast.

The well is being drilled under the harsh environmental conditions of an Arctic winter on Kolguyev Island in the Barents Sea, 375 miles northeast of the White Sea port of Archangel.

According to an account of the Arctic experiment in Izvestia, the government newspaper, it took half a year, instead of the predicted two months, just to transport and install drilling gear and other equipment on the prospective oil site.

Drilling of the well is expected to take a year before the suspected oil-bearing rocks are reached at a depth of 6,000 to 7,000 feet.

Huge Deposit Seen

The concentrated oil exploration effort is based on two factors. One is the prediction, advanced by some oil experts, that the continental shelf of the Arctic basin may contain huge oil resources. Some say as much as half the world's reserves.

The other driving force has been the reluctance of economic planners to depend on oil resources now being developed in

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Xerox Forms Three New Groups

Xerox Corp. says it has formed three new operating groups to replace its former business products group and Xerox Data Systems as separate organizations. The company says the moves are being made to bring about the marriage of graphic and digital systems and products and represent a major step toward integration of the firm's computer and copier technologies as well as marketing and planning. The new information systems group will be responsible for all marketing, sales, service and distribution functions previously handled by Xerox Data Systems and the business products group. The information technology group will be responsible for all engineering and manufacturing in the United States as well as worldwide product development. The business development group will handle business planning, products planning, program management, advanced systems and financial planning.

Transistor Technology Developed

A new method of producing transistors for ultra-high frequency has been developed. Research Development Corp. of Japan, a semi-government organization, reports. It says the new technique, called the "ion injection method," was developed by Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. The new transistors are reportedly capable of handling electromagnetic waves of six gigahertz, or 8,000 million oscillations per second.

GE Denies Price-Fixing Collusion

General Electric Co., in answer to a suit filed in a New York court, has denied any collusion in generator pricing practices with Westinghouse Electric Corp. and filed a \$30 million treble damage, boycott counter-claim against American

Electric Power Co. GE's claim responded to a suit filed on Dec. 29, 1971, by four electric power utilities. The response states that GE prices have been determined by competitive market forces and on a completely unilateral basis. The counter-claim alleges that American Electric Power and its subsidiaries have conspired, in violation of anti-trust law, to boycott its turbine generators since 1967 in an attempt to force GE to give them more favorable prices.

Chrysler Unit's Rating Raised

The credit rating dispute over Chrysler Financial Corp.'s commercial paper apparently has ended. Standard & Poor's raised the commercial paper of Chrysler Corp.'s chief financial unit to A-2, its second-highest classification, from A-3. Its move followed an earlier announced upgrading by Dun & Bradstreet. A year ago, Dun & Bradstreet stunned the financial community by stripping the rating from the commercial paper of Chrysler and its two financial units, citing Chrysler's "unimpressive operating results" for 1969 and 1970. Earlier, the commercial paper had carried a "prime" rating. The move caused a runoff of Chrysler Financial's commercial paper, forcing it to borrow heavily under its bank lines to pay off the commercial paper as it came due.

Montedison Seen Selling Unit

Montedison Edison is holding tentative talks with major companies on the possibility of selling its subsidiary Maggini Fabbri Rinnite, informed sources in Milan report. They say no agreement has been reached, but possible buyers are Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the state holding company, Westinghouse Electric Corp., or AEG-Telefunken of West Germany.

Drive Headed by Foreign Firms

Brazil Plans to Boost Its Exports to U.S.

By H.J. Maidenberger

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7 (NYT).—While U.S. industry struggles to keep European and Japanese competitors at bay, a new competitive force is massing south of the Equator. North American market—Brazil.

Armed with bountiful low cost labor and an incredible storehouse of natural resources, Brazilian in-

dustry is now seeking markets in the United States for its new wares.

The drive is being spearheaded by foreign companies here for a variety of reasons. The government has told some to find export outlets as the price of continued benefits and incentives here.

Other manufacturers, plagued by rising labor costs and restrictions on pollution at home, see Brazil as the logical "factory" with which to supply their normal markets.

And there are foreign investors who plan to produce for the U.S. market because tariff and other protective measures imposed by North American business and labor interests threaten their established industry at home.

A few random examples illustrate how Brazil is becoming a "factory" for the U.S. market.

Last week, Ford Motor Co. announced plans to build a new \$150-million plant near Sao Paulo. Ford spokesmen said the new plant would be geared to the export market.

Industry sources added that Ford expected to use the new plant to build engines and other components for its U.S. operations as well as whole units.

U.S. and West German auto companies here are shipping increasing amounts of engines and other components to home factories and dealers in order to cut production costs, it was noted.

Also last week, representatives of the Toyota motor company of Japan arrived here with an offer to build a \$220-million auto plant and promised to gear its output to both the Brazilian and U.S. markets.

Toyota and other Japanese auto makers have long sought to enter the Brazilian market. Until now their competitors have been successful in keeping them out.

Last year, Brazil produced 510,000 cars and trucks, up from 415,000 in 1970. But the government's economic planners want production to more than double, with much of the increase to be exported.

In another development, Japanese textile weavers are setting up several large mills in Brazil, with a large part of the projected output aimed at the U.S. market.

Japanese textile makers are currently restricted by quotas imposed by Washington. Although Brazilian textiles also face quotas

in the United States, the ample cheap raw materials and labor here are expected to offset the tariffs. Unlike Japan, Brazil need not import cotton and wool, for example.

A dramatic example of the ability of Brazilian industry to penetrate established markets may be seen in the shoe trade. Brazil now ranks third after Italy and Spain among foreign exporters to the U.S. footwear market. Only three years ago it ranked twelfth.

Because Brazilian officials are more concerned at present about industrial expansion than the ecological problems that attend it, many foreign "refugees" from anti-pollution laws are also coming here.

Life Down Under Turns Down

SYDNEY (AP-DJ).—For many years Robert Palloca dreamed of finding a spot where life was less hectic and opportunities were greater. So about five months ago, Mr. Palloca, his wife and their five children left Massachusetts and moved to Australia.

Mr. Palloca says he had been led to believe that within a matter of days he could find a job paying the equivalent of \$19,000 a year in U.S. currency even though the average Australian earns only \$8,000.

It was all a dream—or a nightmare. Mr. Palloca found that there were no jobs to be had, not even the \$8,000 kind. But he resisted—and by the time he was through, he was \$16,000 poorer.

"I fell for all the colorful brochures," the 42-year-old executive said ruefully as he boarded a plane for the flight back to the United States. "I was misled."

Fallen on Bad Times

His experience is not unique. Australia, touted for years as one of the final havens for pioneer spirits, has fallen on bad times—not just for immigrants, but for the Australians as well.

The reason is that the economy of the land down under is going further under every day. Sales are suffering. Unemployment rolls are swelling, with more than 150,000 now jobless. Labor unions are getting more restless. The cost of living is rising at an annual rate of 7 percent. And there is political disunity to boot.

For the first time in its history, Australia is actively discouraging new immigrants except those with special job skills, a far cry from only a few years ago when immigrants were being lured with free travel and job offers. In 1968-69, more than 188,000 came here. This year that figure will drop by 40 percent.

Even more telling is the reverse flow. About 20,000 newcomers left the country last year, and more are expected to flee this year. Another 300,000 immigrants, having doubts about their new home, have declined to apply for citizenship.

The disenchantment came abruptly. Only a year ago the country was floating on the happy cloud of an apparent boom in minerals. Few worried about rising prices when the book value

Dollar Rates	March 7, 1972	Previous
ster. (\$ per £)	2.82206	2.6115
Belgian franc	43.57	43.71-74
Deutsche mark	3.1675	3.1740
Danish krone	6.9610-20	6.9705-20
Swedish krona	21.05-18	21.03-11
Free Fr. Fr.	4.9325	4.29-3.0
Swiss franc	5.1719-23	5.1723-32
Yen	4.20	4.20
Yen	354.56	356.0-50
Yen	65.9023	63.90-906
Schilling	23.06-09	23.12-15
Sw. krona	4.7640-55	4.7723-37
Swiss franc	3.6325-50	3.6360-6095
Yen	302.25	302.60

of their stocks might zoom 10 percent in one day. It was euphoric. Radio disc jockeys often interrupted pop songs to give bulletins from the stock exchange. Bernals were seen reading the ticker tape between serving drinks. But then the bubble burst, and Australians have not recovered since.

Each year, representatives of employer groups and unions go before a federal arbitration court to decide adjustments to the national average wage payable to an adult male. Inflation really began to spurt after a decision early last year that raised wages by 6 percent. At the time it was thought that industry could absorb the increased costs by improving efficiency.

But the government of Prime Minister William McMahon took away much of the incentive to buy new plant and equipment. It dropped the 20 percent tax credit for such improvements.

(That credit was restored a few weeks ago as part of a package designed to halt the economic slide.)

Adding to the problems were an unusually large number of work hours lost through industrial disputes—further thwarting management efforts to increase efficiency.

GM Profits Plummet

General Motors Corp.'s Australian offshoot can testify to the slump. Its profit in its most recent fiscal year plummeted 32 percent to just under \$23 million, a 15-year low. GM has been laying off workers steadily, and so has Chrysler's Australian unit.

Gough Whitlam, the Labor party leader in Parliament, gloomily predicts another 50,000 persons will lose their jobs this year. And he is finding more receptive listeners as he promises to cut the 27.5 percent sales tax on new cars, reduce both mortgage and consumer interest rates, increase unemployment benefits, and introduce a crash program of building schools, hospitals and houses.

Mr. McMahon, taking a cue, announced last month that unemployment payments will be raised. But he did not ask the neighboring New Zealand or the United States in imposing a wage-price freeze as many critics think he should have.

Most economists agree that inflation will continue.

Money Crisis Seen Certain By Banker

Weak Dollar Draws Central Bank Support

PARIS, March 7 (NYT).—"It is virtually certain" that some currencies will be allowed to float again this year, the research director of France's largest private bank stated today.

Writing in the monthly bulletin of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, director Jean Desmet said that "the only uncertainty is knowing whether France and Britain will this time allow their currencies to float upward with their partners, or decide to maintain fixed parities in relation to the dollar, as they did last Aug. 15."

The new monetary crisis will erupt, he said, as soon as one central bank decides to stop accepting unconvertible dollars. Meanwhile, three central banks reportedly absorbed some \$15 million in supporting the dollar today.

At the Colling

Both the guilder and the Belgian commercial franc were at their ceilings and did not break through thanks to the Dutch central bank's purchases of some \$60 million and the Belgian bank's buying of some \$15 million. The Belgian financial franc broke through the official \$4.8075 ceiling, closing at \$4.57 to the dollar.

The Bundesbank was estimated to have taken in more than \$15 million at the morning fixing and another \$40 million during the day after the dollar dropped to a low of 3.168 deutsche marks.

Prices Drop Back on Big Board

Blue Chips Hit By Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, March 7 (NYT).—Profit-takers barged into the stock market today, briefly stalling the major price indicators in their assault on record territory. But the selling was restricted mostly to blue chips and the New York Stock Exchange closed virtually unchanged.

The Dow Jones industrial average reflected the selling in blue chips. It closed with a loss of 3.31 at 946.87, after being down as much as 5.04 at 1 p.m.

The volume of trading remained heavy, with 22.64 million shares changing hands, up from 21 million yesterday and the most since 23.67 million changed hands last March 1.

During the morning decline, when trading was especially active, the market appeared to be in a full-fledged technical reaction following 10 consecutive sessions in which gaining issues had outnumbered decliners.

The business news backdrop remained encouraging, which indicated that traders merely were taking profits accumulated in the market's strong runup. But the inability of the selling to last through an entire session was considered bullish.

Rite Aid, a spectacular performer over the previous six sessions, turned lower. It was off 5 1/4 after soaring 15 last week and another 9 1/2 yesterday. Last week, the firm declared a 3-for-1 stock split.

Smith Drops

Smith International dropped 1 3/4 to 32 1/4 following an unfavorable earnings projection for the first quarter. The firm said that while first-quarter 1972 revenues are expected to exceed those in the like period of 1971, earnings will be "10 to 15 percent lower."

Also lower were Polaroid, down 3 1/8 at 120, Texas Instruments, 1 3/8 at 139 1/2, Bausch Lomb, 5 at 152, Walt Disney, 1 3/4 at 160, and Itel Corp. 1 at 54.

Dart Industries dropped 7/8 to 55 5/8. A Dart unit is developing a shatter-resistant glass bottle. Mercantile Stores fell 1 to 145 3/4.

Mobile home stocks also were among the weak spots. Winnebago Industries lost 3/8 to 75 1/2. Skyline 3/8 at 64 5/8, and Fleetwood Enterprises 1/8 at 43.

Part of the setback in the mobile home group was attributed to some unfavorable TV commentary over the weekend with regard to construction of some of the industry's mobile homes.

Champion Home Builders, traded on the American Stock Exchange, rose 3/4 at 73, although it had traded as low as 68 1/4.

A spokesman for Champion said that the company's earnings for the year are "better than we have ever indicated."

Ford Firm

Ford, a firm spot in the motors, rose 1 1/2 at 73 1/2. IBM picked up 3 3/4 at 383 3/4, while Pfizer Inc. finished up 3/8 at 43 3/8. Pfizer received government approval to market its new polio vaccine. International Industries gained 1 3/8 at 8 1/8 in the wake of a bright earnings forecast.

Prices also backed off slightly in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.01 to 28.23. Declines topped advances, 554 to 434. Volume was 7.7 million shares, compared with 7.9 million yesterday.

Heavily traded STP Corp. surrendered 1/4 to 23 5/8, while California Computer Products finished up 1/2 at 24 5/8.

On the OTC market NASDAQ active included North Central Air, 5 1/8, unchanged, National Corp., 13 5/8, up 1/2, Cavanagh Corp., 8 7/8, off 3/8, and Nardes Food, 26, up 1 1/2.

On the bond market, corporate firms traded steadily through the session to close 1/8 to 1/4 higher and government intermediaries drifted 3/32 to 4/32 lower in quiet trading.

GATT Council Hails Call For New 'Kennedy Round'

GENEVA, March 7 (NYT).—Calls by the United States, the EEC and Japan for developing a major international assault on trade barriers in 1973 won the endorsement today of other industrialized nations.

These nations "welcomed" the initiative taken by the three big trading powers and said they would "actively support" the holding of the proposed "multilateral and comprehensive" negotiations in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a GATT spokesman announced.

He based the announcement on summation statements by the chairman of the 55-nation GATT council, which has been meeting here. The Geneva-based organization administers the rules governing most of the world's trading relations.

The council discussed last month's joint statements by the three big powers that negotia-

cautions Reaction

The developing countries were more cautious in their reaction to the move for another conference on the scale of the Kennedy Round of bargaining for tariff cuts, which was successfully concluded in 1967.

The council chairman, Charles Arclibald of Trinidad and Tobago, noted that the poorer nations, while displaying "appreciation" for the initiative, said that they would need "more time and more information" before committing themselves.

These countries are seeking assurances that the "overall reciprocity" that the big three said should be the rule in the exchanging of concessions does not mean they will be expected to give to the industrialized countries as much as they receive.

They also fear that the advantages won for their exports through preferential tariff arrangements with the richer nations may be narrowed, or even lost, by the further removal of barriers to trade flows between the industrialized powers.

An international trade official termed "pretty firm" the commitment given today by these powers to the projected big-scale trade liberalization negotiations. It is viewed as a major advance since the 80-nation GATT's last general assembly in November.

Merchant Bank In U.K. Acquired By Brown Bros.

LONDON, March 7 (AP-DJ).—Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. is acquiring control of Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers Ltd., a London merchant bank in which it has had a one-third interest.

Robert Fleming & Co., which had a one-third interest in the joint enterprise, has sold all but a nominal amount of its holding to Brown Brothers and will ultimately withdraw from the enterprise, a spokesman for the joint enterprise said today.

He said Cie. Financière de Suez et de l'Union Parisienne also is to sell its shares in the joint enterprise to Brown Brothers.

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Japan to Buy Bonds To Absorb Reserves

TOKYO, March 7 (Reuters).—Japanese money authorities plan to buy medium and long-term foreign bonds to mop up the nation's external reserves, government officials said today.

They said they are surveying overseas bond markets with the object of purchasing negotiable bonds issued by the U.S. government, the World Bank, and the West German government. At present the bulk of Japan's external reserves, which reached \$16.478 billion at the end of last month, is invested in U.S. Treasury bills.

Pan Am Cuts Jobs

NEW YORK, March 7 (Reuters).—Pan American World Airways said today that, as part of a cost reduction program, it has notified more than 600 employees it has been forced to remove them from the payroll. Pan Am had 36,200 employees on Feb. 29, nearly 13 percent below the September, 1969, level.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1972

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1950	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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100	100	100	100

	High	Low	Last	Chge
3573 Crpm1	0.25	9.00	9.25	+ .25

175	Denis	29.75	29.50	29.50	-.25
1301	Dickens	1.12	1.10	1.10	-.05

High	Low	Last	Chg%	10630	Salco	12.46	13.25	12.90	-12
2.57	2.50	2.50	-17	12523	Giant Mac	5.48	5.33	5.50	+10
1.10	1.07	1.07	-10	12524	Paxon	12.00	11.75	11.75	+10
3.73	3.50	3.55	-10	1103	Hollinger	40.00	40.00	40.00	0
3.85	3.60	3.65	-10	15131	Amgen	11.12	11.12	11.12	+13
1.41	1.41	1.41	0	12512	Kent	5.75	5.75	5.75	0
19.25	19.13	19.25	-12	200	Labrad	42.50	40.37	50.00	+12
2.77	2.77	2.77	0	3640	La Luz	5.75	5.43	5.50	-85
1.41	1.41	1.41	0	12513	Key	5.75	5.75	5.75	0
1.15	1.15	1.15	0	100	Lac Lac	1.81	1.81	1.81	-67
2.66	2.66	2.66	-95	13292	Madison	4.25	4.15	4.15	-25
2.66	2.66	2.66	-95	12514	Key	5.75	5.75	5.75	0
1.35	1.35	1.35	-95	860	Newcom	5.50	5.50	5.52	+25
1.35	1.31	1.34	-91	13600	Orchan	4.50	4.25	4.52	+65
				12515	Pamcor	2.50	2.50	2.50	0
				997	Paine	21.67	21.50	21.67	+62
				2012	Pine Pl	34.67	34.50	34.67	+42
				13293	Pine Pl	34.67	34.50	34.67	+42
				12516	Rayrock	1.33	1.33	1.33	0
				17879	Sherrill	10.00	10.37	10.75	-25
				10441	Sullivan	5.00	4.92	4.92	-15
				535	Sullivan	3.25	3.40	3.40	-35
				1597	Tack A	5.75	5.50	5.65	-10
				10442	Tack A	5.75	5.50	5.65	-10
				1200	Un Kero	3.80	3.80	3.80	-30
				12517	Un Shice	1.15	1.45	1.47	+10
				11825	Yk Wires	2.30	2.30	2.30	0
				14000	Yk Wires	3.80	3.65	3.75	+10
				8259	Yk Wires	5.05	4.85	4.85	-10

1254	1254	1254		100	Almiser	5.75	5.70	5.75	-85
29	29	29		300	A Desser	6.00	6.00	6.25	-92
1255	1255	1255		2071	Bay Oil	11.00	11.00	11.00	0
71	71	71		1855	Can Day	9.75	10.87	11.12	-12
59	59	59		1800	Chel Del	7.00	7.00	7.00	-40
53	53	53		1800	Chel Del	7.00	7.00	7.00	-40
53	53	53		11826	Yk Wires	2.30	2.30	2.30	0
53	53	53		3148	Francon	6.80	6.61	6.50	-10
53	53	53		12518	Glofin Oil	5.80	5.75	5.80	+15
53	53	53		12519	Glofin Oil	5.80	5.75	5.80	+15
53	53	53		12520	Houston	2.58	2.53	2.56	-82
53	53	53		18123	Nit Petro	2.58	2.53	2.56	-82
53	53	53		860	Pan	10.00	10.00	10.00	0
53	53	53		21370	P Ocean	11.87	12.37	12.37	-57
53	53	53		12521	Pine Pl	34.67	34.50	34.67	+42
53	53	53		12522	Pine Pl	34.67	34.50	34.67	+42
53	53	53		3605	Stebens	8.00	0.60	0.60	-15
53	53	53		21379	Johnson	5.00	5.00	5.00	0
53	53	53		12523	Voyager	5.15	5.00	5.10	-10

6134	477g	ChaeManh 3	221	53 ¹ / ₂	54
627g	321g	ChasMT .85e	102	53 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂
27	19g	Checker Mot	6	23 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂
181g	75g	Chesce 24	85	17	17

7-8	Chesapeake	24	63	17	17
15	Chemefirn	.40	56	24 1/2	24 1/2
51 1/2	Chem NY	2.88	63	55 1/2	55 1/2

[illegible]

113½	7	Cilly Sfrs	14	62½	87½
54½	35	Clark Ea 1.40	157	53	53
24½	143½	Clark Dil .40	74	197½	20
79½	553½	Clew Clit 1.80	13	63	63½

13	61%	Clev Pitt	SP1	210	111/2	114
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1719	334	Crest 256	120	70
1720	334	Crest 256	120	70
1721	334	Crest 256	120	70
1722	334	Crest 256	120	70
1723	334	Crest 256	120	70
1724	334	Crest 256	120	70
1725	334	Crest 256	120	70
1726	334	Crest 256	120	70
1727	334	Crest 256	120	70
1728	334	Crest 256	120	70
1729	334	Crest 256	120	70
1730	334	Crest 256	120	70
1731	334	Crest 256	120	70
1732	334	Crest 256	120	70
1733	334	Crest 256	120	70
1734	334	Crest 256	120	70
1735	334	Crest 256	120	70
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1737	334	Crest 256	120	70
1738	334	Crest 256	120	70
1739	334	Crest 256	120	70
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1741	334	Crest 256	120	70
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1795	334	Crest 256	120	70
1796	334	Crest 256	120	70
1797	334	Crest 256	120	70
1798	334	Crest 256	120	70
1799	334	Crest 256	120	70
1800	334	Crest 256	120	70

Closing prices on March	
	Bid Ask

oci-	Dir Cap	7.77	8.73	Schustr
lies	Dodg Cox	16.73	16.73	Ivy
	General	15.34	15.34	James B

19%	Grp.	13,484,177	John Hancock
18%	Dreyfus	13,484,177	Keybank
17%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
16%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
15%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
14%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
13%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
12%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
11%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
10%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
9%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
8%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
7%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
6%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
5%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
4%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
3%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
2%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
1%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank
0%	Grp.	13,484,177	Keybank

3.36	Fst Mult	11.04	1.04	Males
0.77	Fst Nat	7.41	3.10	Mathers
9.67	Fst Sicrr	6.87	.53	Mid AM
4.87	End Gln	5.78	5.77	MIE Ed

3.26	Fst Mult	11.04	11.04	Mates
0.77	Fst Nat	7.41	3.10	Mathers
9.67	Fst Sierr	6.87	.53	Mid AM
6.87	Fnd Gln	5.29	5.77	MIF Fd
3.21	Faunders	Group:		MIF Gth
6.30	Growth	17.51	21.32	M DmaG

[illegible]

3.36	Fst Mult	11.04	1.04	Males
0.77	Fst Nat	7.41	3.10	Mathers
9.67	Fst Sicrr	6.87	.53	Mid AM
4.87	End Gln	5.78	5.77	MIE Ed

3.26	Fst Mult	11.04	11.04	Mates
0.77	Fst Nat	7.41	3.10	Mathers
9.67	Fst Sierr	6.87	.53	Mid AM
6.87	Fnd Gln	5.29	5.77	MIF Fd
3.21	Faunders	Group:		MIF Gth
6.30	Growth	17.51	21.32	M DmaG

[illegible]

272	28%	Cons Power 2	189	30	304
05	94%	ConPw p[7.45	1	1031	1031
72	66	ConPw p[4.52	z100	66	66
1	8016	ConPw p[4.50	z130	6346	4

27%	28%	Cons Power 2	189	30	30%
05	94%	ConPw p57.45	1	103%	103%
72	66	ConPw p14.52	2100	66	66
73	99%	ConPw p14.50	2130	63%	64
26%	12%	Conf Air Lin	506	25%	26%
45%	25%	Conf Can 1.60	206	34%	34%

11	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
12	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
13	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
14	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
15	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
16	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
17	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
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91	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
92	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
93	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
94	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
95	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
96	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
97	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
98	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	50
99	5%	Cont Comp	36	20	5

Ind	9	28½	28½	28½	28½—	½
Corp	379	11¾	12	11¾	11¾—	¼
Corp	2	17	17	17	17	17

Ind	9	28½	28½	28½	28½	¼		
Corp	379	11½	12	11½	11½	¼		
Cp pf 1	2	17	17	17	17	½		
Corp 40	421	27	27	26½	26½	¼		
pf 1.20	37	33½	33½	33	32½	¼		

J.I.

9½	5½	Jaeger	Mch	13
50½	29½	James	F	32
24½	13½	James		40

[illegible]

K

836	814	814	814
4614	4714	4614	47 +1


101	110	119	128	137	146	155	164	173	182	191	200	209	218	227	236	245	254	263	272	281	290	299	308	317	326	335	344	353	362	371	380	389	398	407	416	425	434	443	452	461	470	479	488	497	506	515	524	533	542	551	560	569	578	587	596	605	614	623	632	641	650	659	668	677	686	695	704	713	722	731	740	749	758	767	776	785	794	803	812	821	830	839	848	857	866	875	884	893	902	911	920	929	938	947	956	965	974	983	992	1001
102	111	120	129	138	147	156	165	174	183	192	201	210	219	228	237	246	255	264	273	282	291	300	309	318	327	336	345	354	363	372	381	390	399	408	417	426	435	444	453	462	471	480	489	498	507	516	525	534	543	552	561	570	579	588	597	606	615	624	633	642	651	660	669	678	687	696	705	714	723	732	741	750	759	768	777	786	795	804	813	822	831	840	849	858	867	876	885	894	903	912	921	930	939	948	957	966	975	984	993	1002
103	112	121	130	139	148	157	166	175	184	193	202	211	220	229	238	247	256	265	274	283	292	301	310	319	328	337	346	355	364	373	382	391	400	409	418	427	436	445	454	463	472	481	490	499	508	517	526	535	544	553	562	571	580	589	598	607	616	625	634	643	652	661	670	679	688	697	706	715	724	733	742	751	760	769	778	787	796	805	814	823	832	841	850	859	868	877	886	895	904	913	922	931	940	949	958	967	976	985	994	1003
104	113	122	131	140	149	158	167	176	185	194	203	212	221	230	239	248	257	266	275	284	293	302	311	320	329	338	347	356	365	374	383	392	401	410	419	428	437	446	455	464	473	482	491	500	509	518	527	536	545	554	563	572	581	590	599	608	617	626	635	644	653	662	671	680	689	698	707	716	725	734	743	752	761	770	779	788	797	806	815	824	833	842	851	860	869	878	887	896	905	914	923	932	941	950	959	968	977	986	995	1004
105	114	123	132	141	150	159	168	177	186	195	204	213	222	231	240	249	258	267	276	285	294	303	312	321	330	339	348	357	366	375	384	393	402	411	420	429	438	447	456	465	474	483	492	501	510	519	528	537	546	555	564	573	582	591	600	609	618	627	636	645	654	663	672	681	690	699	708	717	726	735	744	753	762	771	780	789	798	807	816	825	834	843	852	861	870	879	888	897	906	915	924	933	942	951	960	969	978	987	996	1005
106	115	124	133	142	151	160	169	178	187	196	205	214	223	232	241	250	259	268	277	286	295	304	313	322	331	340	349	358	367	376	385	394	403	412	421	430	439	448	457	466	475	484	493	502	511	520	529	538	547	556	565	574	583	592	601	610	619	628	637	646	655	664	673	682	691	700	709	718	727	736	745	754	763	772	781	790	799	808	817	826	835	844	853	862	871	880	889	898	907	916	925	934	943	952	961	970	979	988	997	1006
107	116	125	134	143	152	161	170	179	188	197	206	215	224	233	242	251	260	269	278	287	296	305	314	323	332	341	350	359	368	377	386	395	404	413	422	431	440	449	458	467	476	485	494	503	512	521	530	539	548	557	566	575	584	593	602	611	620	629	638	647	656	665	674	683	692	701	710	719	728	737	746	755	764	773	782	791	800	809	818	827	836	845	854	863	872	881	890	899	908	917	926	935	944	953	962	971	980	989	998	1007
108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180	189	198	207	216	225	234	243	252	261	270	279	288	297	306	315	324	333	342	351	360	369	378	387	396	405	414	423	432	441	450	459	468	477	486	495	504	513	522	531	540	549	558	567	576	585	594	603	612	621	630	639	648	657	666	675	684	693	702	711	720	729	738	747	756	765	774	783	792	801	810	819	828	837	846	855	864	873	882	891	900	909	918	927	936	945	954	963	972	981	990	999	1008
109	118	127	136	145	154	163	172	181	190	199	208	217	226	235	244	253	262	271	280	289	298	307	316	325	334	343	352	361	370	379	388	397	406	415	424	433	442	451	460	469	478	487	496	505	514	523	532	541	550	559	568	577	586	595	604	613	622	631	640	649	658	667	676	685	694	703	712	721	730	739	748	757	766	775	784	793	802	811	820	829	838	847	856	865	874	883	892	901	910	919	928	937	946	955	964	973	982	991	1000	
110	119	128	137	146	155	164	173	182	191	200	209	218	227	236	245	254	263	272	281	290	299	308	317	326	335	344	353	362	371	380	389	398	407	416	425	434	443	452	461	470	479	488	497	506	515	524	533	542	551	560	569	578	587	596	605	614	623	632	641	650	659	668	677	686	695	704	713	722	731	740	749	758	767	776	785	794	803	812	821	830	839	848	857	866	875	884	893	902	911	920	929	938	947	956	965	974	983	992	1001	

next page.)

Stk T's & Bonds	—1971-72— Stocks and										—1971-72— Stocks and													
	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sls.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Cr/Gr	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sls.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Cr/Gr		
34	63 1/2	37	WormCo	1-14	13	60	60	59	59 1/2	34		9 1/2	6 1/2	Wisc PS	1-16	24	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	17	17	17	17	17

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1. The first group of variables includes the following:

$\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$, $\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$

1000-1000

1954

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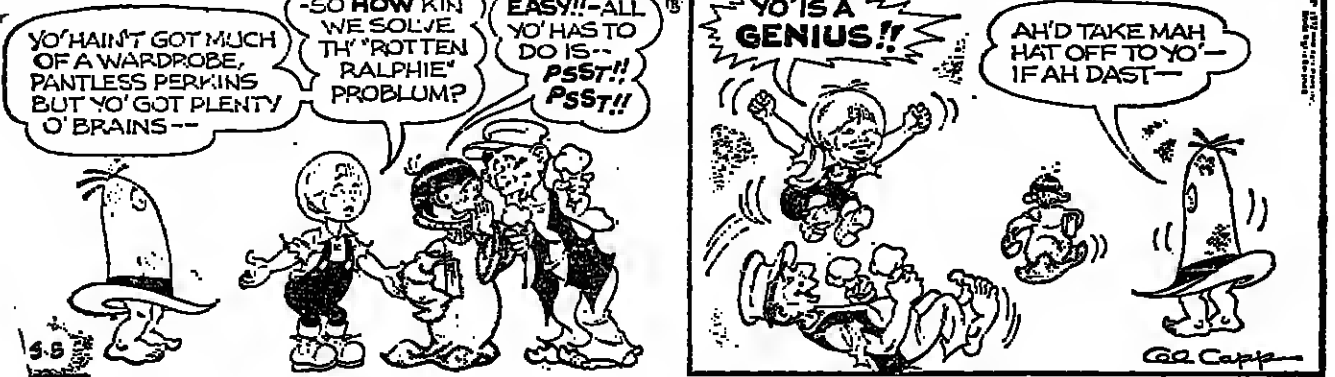
PEANUTS



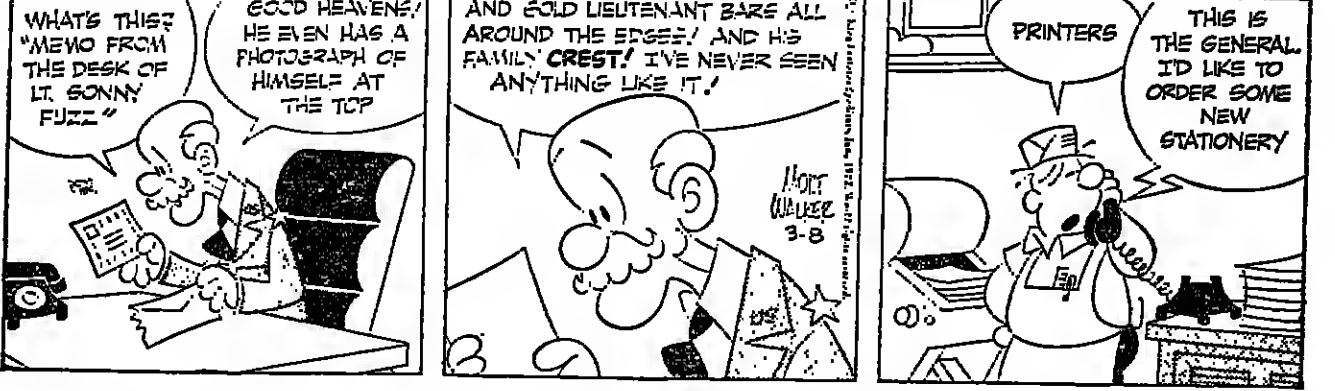
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIAZRD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Rare is the defense in which both players come through. But they rose to the occasion in this deal.

The North-South pair bid aggressively to four spades. The combined hands have only 21 high-card points, but they fit well and South has fair prospects of making 10 tricks by ruffing hearts repeatedly in the dummy.

A trump lead would have been effective, with a second trump lead later on, but West made the normal lead of a club. Dummy's jack was taken by East's ace, and the nine was returned, forcing dummy's king.

South began his cross-ruff plan by leading to the heart ace and ruffing a heart. When he then led a club from dummy, East made the first key defensive play by ruffing with the spade six.

South over-ruffed with the nine, and ruffed another heart. He led dummy's club, and East's spade jack was played to force an over-ruff with the queen. The position was now this, with South to lead:

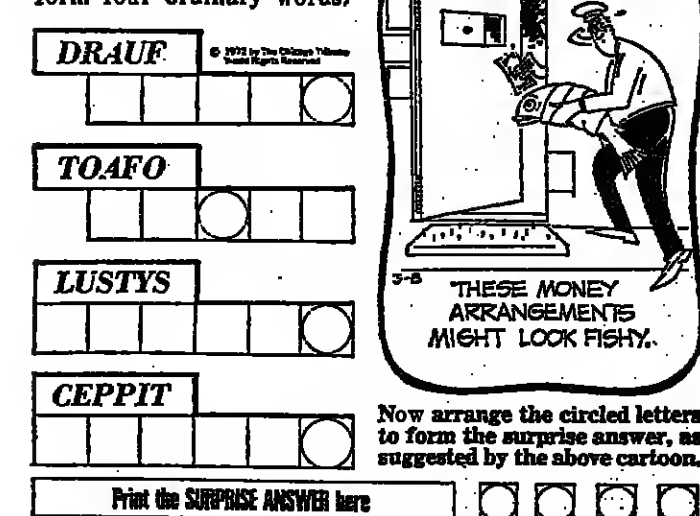
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1K, 2K, 3K, 4K, 5K, 6K, 7K, 8K, 9K, 10K, 11K, 12K, 13K, 14K, 15K, 16K, 17K, 18K, 19K, 20K, 21K, 22K, 23K, 24K, 25K, 26K, 27K, 28K, 29K, 30K, 31K, 32K, 33K, 34K, 35K, 36K, 37K, 38K, 39K, 40K, 41K, 42K, 43K, 44K, 45K, 46K, 47K, 48K, 49K, 50K, 51K, 52K, 53K, 54K, 55K, 56K, 57K, 58K, 59K, 60K, 61K, 62K, 63K, 64K, 65K, 66K, 67K, 68K, 69K, 70K, 71K, 72K, 73K, 74K, 75K, 76K, 77K, 78K, 79K, 80K, 81K, 82K, 83K, 84K, 85K, 86K, 87K, 88K, 89K, 90K, 91K, 92K, 93K, 94K, 95K, 96K, 97K, 98K, 99K, 100K.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

TRANSPLANT

By Francis D. Moore, M.D. Simon & Schuster, 364 pp. \$9.95

Reviewed by William A. Nolen

SURGEONS are the glamour boys of the medical profession. Mention the word "transplant," and whose name comes to mind? Christian Barnard's. When, in 1967, he performed the first human-to-human heart transplant, his picture graced the cover of Time, he danced with Sophia Loren, and he appeared on all the television talk shows. In short, he acquired what passes in the 20th century for fame.

In fact, performing the surgery is the easiest part of organ transplantation. There are hundreds of surgeons who can move a kidney, a lung or a heart from one body to another. And one with enough coordination to walk and chew gum at the same time could master the sewing and cutting techniques' transplantation requires.

Most laymen—most doctors, for that matter—have little knowledge of the foundation on which the organ transplantation era rests. They don't know what basic research made it possible or how, East was now in a position to win a diamond trick however the declarer played.

And once he gained the lead, East could play hearts to promote a trump trick for his partner, a possibility because East had used his own trumps earlier to weaken South with uppercut plays.

He cashed the spade king—overtaking would not have helped—and led diamonds. Thanks to the discard of the diamond ten, East was now in a position to win a diamond trick however the declarer played.

Next came studies to elucidate the how and why of rejection. Experimental work on the cells responsible for rejecting transplants into methods of controlling, limiting or reversing the phenomena. It was difficult, tedious, challenging work, done by dedicated men. It led, finally, to the first successful major organ transplant between identical twins at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital on Dec. 23, 1954.

In the 17 years since that historic transplant, thousands of other transplants have been done. Kidney, liver, lung, pancreas and, of course, the heart have all been transplanted with varying degrees of success. Results are improving steadily; 80 percent of transplanted kidneys now function at least two years and there is one patient with a transplanted heart living a comfortable, productive life more than three years after his operation.

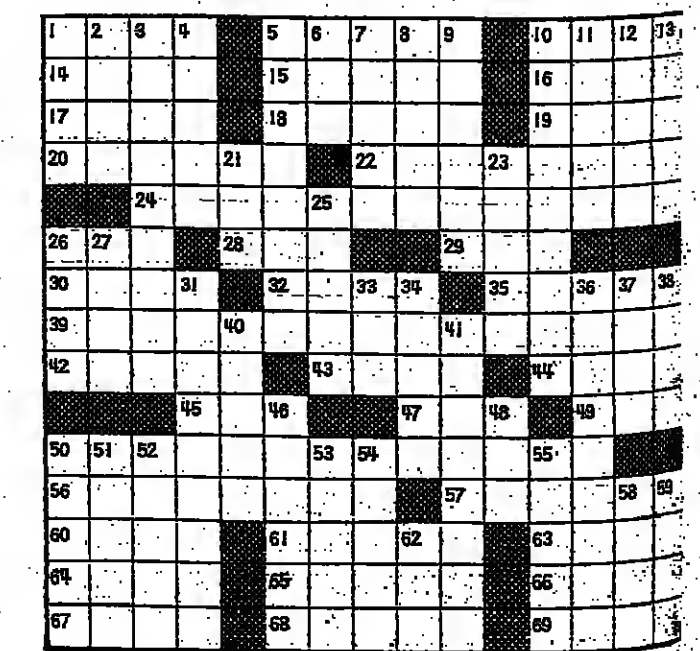
The research done by Alex Carrel, Karl Holman, Sir Rex Medawar, David Hume, and dozens of others to whom Dr. Moore pays tribute, is now reducing benefits in terms of longer, happier lives for thousands of men and women; and we are on the threshold of the transplantation era.

William A. Nolen is the author of "The Making of a Surgeon" and "Spare Parts for the Body." He wrote this review for The New York Times Book Review.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS
1 Unchanged
5 Bird's output
10 Repetitive
14 Pacific host
15 Greenland base
16 Jai
17 —about
18 Bead material
19 Dirt
20 Cloth stretcher
22 fusion (upset)
24 With 38 and 50 Across, a corny quote
26 U.S. air org.
28 Attempt
29 Bare peak
30 Troubles
32 Appliance
35 Abate
39 See 24 Across
42 Similar: Sp.
43 Writes
44 Bit of illumination
45 Abilene nickname
47 Hut



Grant Breaks Career Record

Western Kentucky 5 Forfeits
971 NCAA 3d Place, Money

Czech Nepela Leads World Figure Skate

Basketball Polls

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Norway (lir)N.Kr.	180.00	360.00	Other, Europe (lir)S	27.00	54.00
Portugal (lir)Esc.	634.00	1,948.00				

lid until April 15, 1972, and for countries listed here.

Girls' Skating Olympic Victor Is Threatened

NHL Scoring

"Our experience dictates that the merger, coupled with an option clause (reserve clause), effectively eliminates the right of a player to ever voluntarily leave the team that drafted him," said

native for players whose career averaged less than five years.

Ujpest, the talented and experienced Hungarians whom he meets in Budapest, than was the case a month or so back.

Neeskens. Arsenal must play this round without the expensive inside-forward Alan Ball, who

England, takes his Benfica Lisbon team, unbeaten in Portuguese League, to play Fennoia.

Benfica lost an exhibition match in Southwest London last week to the Second Division.

of the ne

The partnership he is working up with another Portuguese American, the renowned Eusebio, who Hagan now has playing in

stand price for 6 mo

226.74 points. Countryman and Olympic gold medalist Klaus Dibbas was with 513.06, trailing Vladimir Vashin of the Soviet Union by less than a point. Russia's Tamara Safonova won the women's title with 394.85 points. Inika Knappe of Sweden was second with 374.43 and East Germany's Constanze Knack took third with 351.79 points. In the men's event, Soviet Union's Sergey Zhurav was the winner with 390.74 points, followed by East Germany's Gerd Kemmerling with 384.43 and East Germany's Gerd Kemmerling with 374.43.

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